

Prof. McCready.

Volume XXVI.

Number 1

O.A.C REVIEW

OCTOBER
1913



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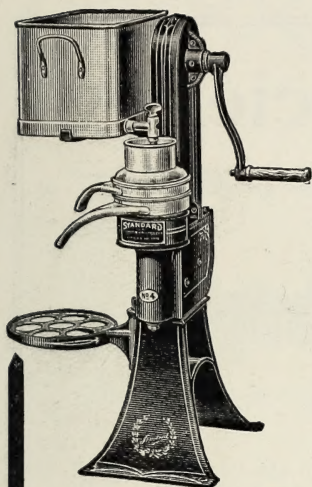
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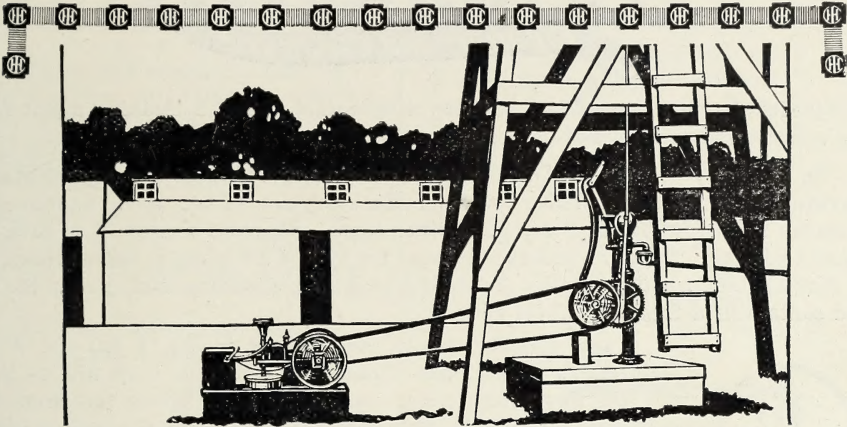
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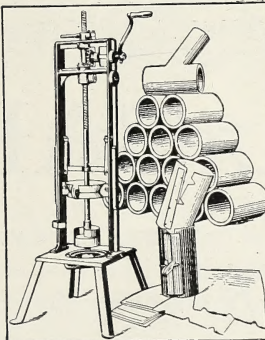
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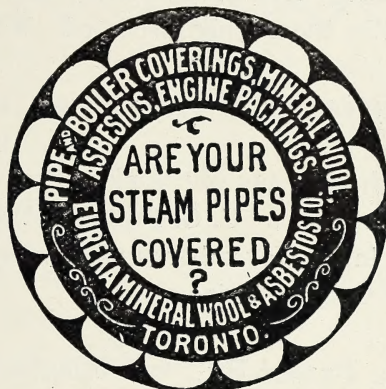
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6.55	9.10	11.20	1.05	4.50	8.35
7.20	9.30	11.40	1.30	5.15	9.00
7.40	9.50	12.05	1.50	5.40	9.20
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The Editor's Page

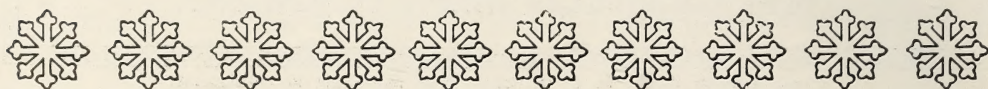
What Shall We Do? This question is one of the deepest interest to each one of us. Shall we go back to the farm or take up some form of professional or commercial work? That problem looms ahead of us always. Read what the old boys have to say of it in the November and Christmas numbers. The various features of practical farming, civil service work, professional work and district representative will be thoroughly discussed. Watch for them.

Impressions of Journalism may be amusing or tragical. Everyone tries to write something. Maybe you blush yet when you think of the poetry you used to inscribe to Mary Ann's golden locks. G. G. Bramhill, '13, of the Toronto Weekly Sun, is going to tell in the November number what he thinks of a writer's joys and sorrows. Get your magazine early.

The Passer-By will bring many things to your attention this term. The best of it will be that you won't know who he is. If you don't like what he says just get back at him in these pages. Don't abuse him—for he won't abuse anyone—but just give your views of **the question**.

How to Spend the Summer. How did you spend yours? Did you make any improvement? Did you ever wonder if you couldn't have had a better time and a more profitable time doing something else. Read what five of the fellows say who dropped out last year. They will tell all about it in the November number.

These Are Only a Few of the good things we are preparing for you. Many questions of every nature will be discussed. Practical farm matters will be given much prominence and will be presented in a new form. This is a new age and we shall deal with new things in each number. The more support **you** give the Magazine the more successfully **we** shall be able to do all this.





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The O. A. C. Review is published by the "O. A. College Students' Publishing Association," O. A. College, Guelph, Canada, monthly, during the college year.

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THE O. A. C. REVIEW

THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY

VOL. XXVI.

SEPTEMBER, 1913.

No. 1.

The Golden Honey Bee

AFTER a long time beekeeping is coming into its own. It is now taking an important place among the foremost industries of the age. Why it should not have continued so, since Biblical authority told us about "a land flowing with milk and honey," is strange, when so many thousand tons of honey go to waste every year.

To be successful in any line of business one must have a good deal of faith and skill in that particular work. Why so much need be said in favor of beekeeping in order to "boost" it is a mystery. In one season bees can convince us that beekeeping is far in advance of any other business proposition on the farm.

They who specialize in beekeeping are the ones who will make good. Combined with farming, etc., the bee-work always gets wedged in between or left to the last. Even the bees resent this and the effect of such neglect is easily understood.

The Golden Dollars

It is not only the golden returns that are so tempting. The interest, amusement, curiosity, outdoor exercise, etc., found when working with

BY MARGARET SCOTT bees is enough to repay one for his work.

Taken from a financial standpoint it is away ahead of—well, everything. For instance, the returns from capital invested is enough to satisfy the most avaricious financier. In one season we can buy our bees and outfit and make enough from them to pay all expenses and have twice as many bees with which

to begin the following year. This means the purchase of good, strong Italian colonies in the spring for from \$6 to \$10 per colony. Show me the man in Ontario who can buy a 100-acre farm and make it pay for itself in one year. Where are the farms worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000, which clear that much in one

"It is not only the golden returns of beekeeping that are so tempting. A summer of unbroken enjoyment among the trees, birds and bees is assured. I wonder how often the teacher and stenographer are 'stung' by their employers leaving a hurt worse than that of an innocent little honey bee"

year. Yet we can do it with our little bees. All honor to them.

Then the pleasure of beekeeping never ends from the day the bees first fly out in the spring until the last load of nectar is stored in safe-keeping. A summer of unbroken enjoyment among the trees, birds and bees is assured, provided a veil (especially necessary for a woman, as the bees have a knack of becoming tangled up in her hair) and a smo-

ker is secured to assist operations.

Beekeeping has much to commend it to persons who are not afraid to work and who do not mind the drawbacks of beekeeping—"the stinging." It is especially adapted to women. Bees are great pets and who likes to pet anything more than does a woman. Only once in a while will a woman object to a "bee's caress"! Some say, "Oh the bees sting me whenever I go near them."

Make the Bees "To Hum."

Location is another important factor in successful beekeeping. If possible choose a place where there is a number of different honey plants. If there are willow, clover, basswood, and buckwheat, one is nearly always sure of an average crop after allowing the weather man to do his worst. The unfavorable weather is one thing we cannot control. It is generally conceded that the apiarist is a hard



The Scott Sisters at Work.

Good little bees. If those same persons would stop fighting at the bees which come near them they would not be stung so much. "Fighters" are not welcomed in the apiary. I wonder how often the school teacher, nurse, stenographer, clerk, etc., are stung by their employers, leaving a hurt worse than that of an innocent, self-defending, little honey bee.

man to please when the weather is concerned. It has been said of the beekeeper that—

"As a rule man's a fool,
When it's hot he wants it cool,
When it's cool he wants it hot;
Always wanting what is not."

"As a rule man's a fool"—(nothing said about women, they are "weather proof").

Many advocate starting with two

or three colonies, thus gaining experience as the bees increase. That's too slow altogether. As well start a dairy herd with a calf. Better get the experience by working in an apiary with a good apiarist for a whole season than gain it with several colonies in several years. It is only wasting time when you could handle several

hundred colonies after a year's work with a good apiarist. "Rome was not built in a day," neither is the successful apiary, but with experience, patience, capital to invest, good location and a determination to succeed, much can be done to make beekeeping the best paying proposition on the farm.



A Short Course Boy in Difficulty.

A Forty-Billion-Dollar Business

Some people think that the chief end of farming is to put a seed into the ground, sit down and watch it grow. That side of farming can be found in books of poetical quotations and on foreclosed mortgages.

The chief end of farming is profit. The farmer is no sentimental hero of a poem—though the poets have overworked him up to date. He is a business man like a manufacturer or a banker. He sows seed to reap dollars.

The American farmer has forty billions of dollars invested in his business. He produces twenty-five millions of dollars of wealth every day. The farmer looks to us like Big Business; ten years from now he will be a bigger business than the unimaginative person realizes.

—The Country Gentleman.

Can We Come Back Again

Why Our Rugby Team Won In 1912

PERHAPS the greatest obstacle which our Canadian farmers face is a lack of union and co-operation in all their business operations. No Canadian college game requires greater perfection of union, combination and team play than rugby. Not only players are impressed with the importance of "working together," but in a well-played rugby match, spectators who understand the game are impressed in a like manner. It is, therefore, de-

S. H. GANDIER, MANAGER.

sirable outlet for super-abundance of energy, develops courage, determination, perseverance and a desire for achievement by competitive contest. Who then of the college staff or student body will not give to rugby his support from September 19th to the last game of the season? Win or lose, Rugby deserves the support of all, and, with proper support, chances for a successful season are all the brighter.

Upon what does successful Rugby



Last Year's Champions—Almost.

sirable, as a concrete demonstration of the results of co-operation, that good rugby should be played at an agricultural college where three-quarters of the students return to the farm for life. In this conclusion I am surely supported by those who know anything about the game and its rules. Further, rugby is desirable for the reasons ascribed to all athletics. It promotes health and physical development, creates alertness of mind and body, induces good comradeship, fosters the proper college spirit and a love of fair play, is a de-

pend? It was interesting after the season of 1912 to listen to the opinions of students and others who assigned our success to some one particular source. Some stated that luck broke our way in the matter of players, that in rugby ability several men turned out far beyond what we dared to expect. I will grant that we were fortunate in this respect, but the very fact that exceptional Rugby was played by certain members of the team must be assigned to certain factors beyond natural Rugby ability, e. g., leadership, opportunity to develop

skill, support of team mates, etc. Others gave all credit for success to methods of management; but all the management can do is to give the boys plenty of opportunity to develop men and team play before league matches begin, to supervise business matters in general and to exercise certain authority in the personnel of the team and its training. What can a manager do without decent material, without proper leadership on the field, without an athletic executive which will support his methods? Some attributed success largely to the fact that our physical director gave the players individual attention and kept the entire team in decent physical condition. I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Gillies' ability as a physical director. He is the first physical director in years at O. A. College who has not considered it beneath his dignity to give a rub-down with his own hands. Mr. Gillies' popularity has been developed by methods such as this and he is valued, respected and obeyed all the more for it. But returning to rugby: Mr. Gillies will not hesitate to laugh at the idea that our rugby success was mostly due to his work. Others give all the credit to the captain, and I must say that in Webster we had a captain of rare ability in some respects; experienced, a splendid end wing, full of ginger which he injected into the team, always physically fit and a model of temperate living, especially during training. The captain's influence toward success is great, but he is one of the first to recognize the value of many factors without which success would be a matter of chance.

My point is this—a successful rugby campaign depends upon a number

of factors, the absence of any one of which probably will "upset the dope." To begin with, there must be material for a team in the shape of men possessing experience and others who can be taught to play certain positions acceptably. Then the management, the captain, physical director, athletic executive, the support of the whole college is a machine through which the rugby material is passed to develop it into a winning combination. It is difficult, therefore, to ascribe to different factors definite proportions of credit for results. If all of us are supporters of the team in any capacity whatever, all can feel a certain sense of responsibility for its success and all can rejoice together over its victories. This is true college spirit and proper support for a college rugby team.

Rugby prospects for 1913 is a dangerous subject to discuss. It is always dangerous to make prophesies regarding any line of sport, and in Rugby it is doubly so, because so many factors must be considered. Every game has what is popularly known as "breaks in luck" which are nothing more nor less than circumstances over which we can have no control. For the most part we were fortunate in this respect in 1912. Our losses through injury were serious, but well scattered, and throughout the season we had extremely good fortune in the development of men to fill gaps thus sustained. Two or three real stars were developed for positions which at the beginning of the season were worrying problems. We can scarcely expect the same luck two seasons in succession, but this year it will not be necessary to depend on chance to so great an extent. If all the old players whom we are

expecting return, three-quarters of the positions on the first team can be filled with at least fair satisfaction within a week. With Braithwaite, Neelands, Madden, Hare, Hockett, Curtis, Wilson and Oswald of the old team, and Langley, Cairncross, Munro, Welton and others of the 1912 second string, we have the nucleus for a strong team. Every year one or two new players of first team calibre turn up. So far as material is concerned we have not a great deal to fear. Do not get the impression, however, that the management and captain have even considered definite appointments to the new team. Everybody will be given a chance and final appointments will be made entirely upon merit. This means that the "old guard" must give their best efforts in practice and preliminary games to keep the youngsters off the line-up. Another word to new men—if you do not succeed in making the first team, stick to the seconds or thirds. Your turn for the "big show" will come later, perhaps not this year, but we will need men to fill the gaps next year and the year after. Stay with the game, it is the only road to ultimate success. But returning to 1913 prospects—Captain Braithwaite has captained a high school team, and with the added experience of the last two years, should prove a capable leader. He is probably the most finished wing man we have, is popular with everybody and will keep things moving harmoniously. Last year we developed enthusiasm for the game and a determination to win, factors which had been missing for some years. It will not be necessary to rebuild this to any extent. I feel certain that the season will begin with a ginger and dash which is seldom ex-

hibited early in the season. We have the same management, an equally able athletic executive, and the same physical director. Looking at the problem from all angles we have reason to feel more hopeful than most of us did just one year ago.

Let me impress two or three points on all Rugby men right at the beginning.

It is important that all players be fully uniformed the first day out. Don't wait till the first match to provide yourself with proper rugby boots cleats, knee-pads, and shoulder-pads. You are not in shape early in the season and injury is easily acquired. If you have a weak ankle or knee, bandage it every day, don't take a chance. Give yourself every chance to make good.

Come out to practice every day and get there as early as possible. Don't give someone else an unnecessary chance for your job.

No elaborate training scheme, such as training table, etc., can be followed at this college. Players, however, can observe the ordinary rules of good health with which everyone is familiar. The use of tobacco in any form is discouraged.

Remember the following changes in rules—Five yards and not three yards is allowed this year on catch by opposing backs. Offside interference during scrimmage is allowed six feet beyond your own line. A player cannot interfere with an opponent in any way whatever beyond ten yards on either side from the central point of scrimmage. If a touch-down results when the ball has not been carried across the goal line by one of the attacking side, three points shall be allowed and not five as formerly.

The Dappled King

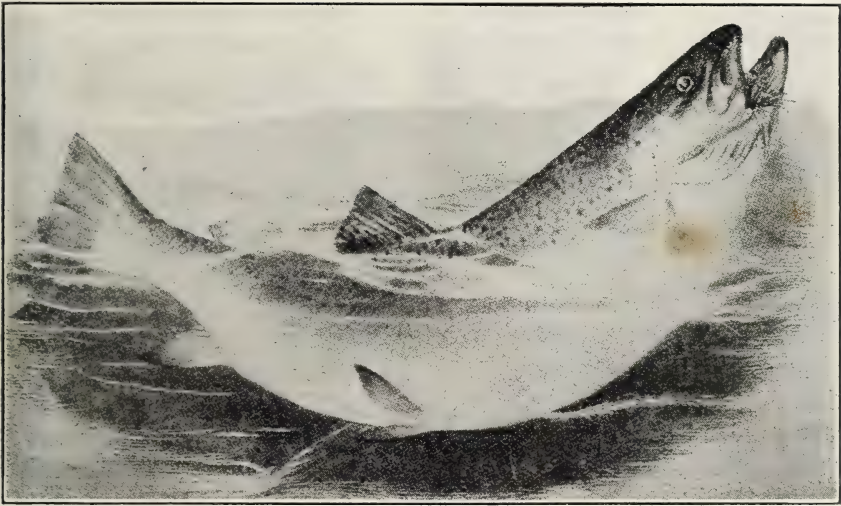
A Tale of A Northern Trout Stream

IT was winter, and the trout stream ran low in its banks, hidden from the sky by a thick shell of ice and snow. But the trout stream was used to that, and it slipped along in the semi-darkness, undismayed, talking to itself in low, murmuring tones, and dreaming of the time when spring should come back and all the rivers should be full.

BY W. D. HULBERT

number of little balls of yellow-brown jelly, jelly, each about as large as a small pea. And the air-bubbles touched the trout-eggs gently, and in some wonderful way their oxygen passed in through the pores of the shells, and the little lives within were quickened and stirred.

Through each of those thin, leathery, semi-transparent shells you could



One Sunshiny Day a Fly Lit on the Surface Directly Over His Head.
He Made a Dash and Seized It.

Mingled with its waters, and borne onward and downward by its current, were multitudes of the tiniest bubbles and particles of air—most of them too small to be seen by the human eye, yet large enough to be the very breath of life to thousands and thousands of living creatures. They went wherever the water could go, and some of them worked down into the gravel of the river-bed, and there, between the pebbles, they found a vast

have seen, if you had examined it closely, a pair of bright, beady eyes and a little thread of a backbone. The backbones were all too long to lie straight, and had to curl up inside the eggs like so many horseshoes, and along the outside of each one a set of the tiniest and daintiest muscles was getting ready for a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull all together. And one day, late in the winter, the muscles in one particular

egg pulled with all their might, the back bone straightened, the shell was ripped open, and the tail of a new Brook Trout wriggled itself out into the water.

But his head and shoulders were still inside, and for a while it looked as if he would never get them out. A long, narrow fin ran aft from the middle of his back, around the end of his tail, and forward again on the under side of his body; and with this for an oar he struggled and writhed and squirmed, and went bumping blindly about among the pebbles like a kitten with its head in a cream pitcher. And at last he backed free of the shell in which he had lain for several months, and lay down on a stone to rest and meditate.

The Troutlet had to lie on his side, for attached to his breast was a large, round, transparent sac, which contained a goodly portion of the yolk of the egg. If you had examined it with a microscope you would have seen a most strange and beautiful sight. His heart was pumping blood into it through little arteries which kept branching and dividing, and in the very smallest of these branches a wonderful process was going on. Somehow, by life's marvelous and mysterious alchemy, the blood was laying hold of the material of the yolk, turning it into more blood, and carrying it away to be used in building up bone and muscle.

With a full haversack to draw on in such a convenient manner, the baby Trout was not obliged, for the present, to think about hustling around in search of a living. This was very fortunate, for the stream was full of beasts of prey, who would be only too glad to gobble him up; and, besides, his frail little body was so delicate

that he could not bear the light. So he simply dived down deeper into the gravel and stayed there, and for some weeks he led a very quiet life among the pebbles.

His yolk-sac was gradually shrinking, and after a month or so it drew itself up into a little cleft in his breast and almost disappeared. It could no longer supply food enough for his growing body. And other changes had come. The embryonic fin which had made his tail so like a paddle was gone, the true dorsal and caudal and anal fins had taken their proper shape, and he looked a little less like a tadpole, and a little more like a fish. He was stronger, and he no longer dreaded the light; and so, at last he came up out of the gravel-bed to study swimming, and to take his rightful place in the world of moving, murmuring waters.

He had hardly emerged from his hiding-place in the gravel when a queer, big-headed little fish darted at him from under a big stone, with his jaws open and an awful cavity yawning behind them. The Troutlet dodged between a couple of pebbles and escaped, but another youngster behind him was caught and swallowed alive. This was his first meeting with the star-gazer, who kills more babies than ever Herod did. Then there were minnows, and herrings, and chubs, and lizards, and frogs, and weasels, and water-snakes, and other butchers of all sorts and sizes, too numerous to mention. Perhaps the worst of all were the older trout, who never seemed to have any scruples at all about eating their young relations. I don't believe that more than one or two in a thousand of the small fry ever lived to maturity. Our young friend spent most of his time in the

shallow water near the banks hidden as much as possible under chips and dead leaves, and behind stones.

His first taste of food was a great experience, and gave him some entirely new ideas of life. He was lying with his head up-stream, as was his usual habit, when a particularly fat, plump little larva came drifting down with the current. He looked very tempting, and our friend sallied out from under a little black stick and caught him on the fly, just as he had seen the star-gazer catch his own brother. The funny little creature wriggled deliciously on his tongue, and he held him between his jaws for a moment in a kind of ecstasy; but he couldn't quite make up his mind to swallow him, and presently he spat him out again. It was the first time he had ever done such a thing, and he felt rather overwhelmed; but an hour or two later he tried it again, and this time the living morsel did not stop in his mouth, but went straight on down.

Henceforth he could take care of himself. He was no longer an embryo; he was a real fish, a genuine *Salvelinus fontinalis*, as carnivorous as the biggest and fiercest of his relations. The cleft in his breast might close up now, and the last remnant of the yolk-sac vanish forever.

It must be admitted, however, that he did not look much like a mature trout. He was less than three-quarters of an inch long, and his enormous head, bulging eyes, and capacious mouth were out of all proportion to his small and feeble body. But time and food were all that were needed to set these matters right; and he had learned how to get the food, while the time came of itself. I should be afraid to guess how many tiny water-

creatures, insects and larvae and crustacea, found their way down his ravenous little maw; but it is pretty safe to say that he ate more than his own weight in a single day. Consequently he grew rapidly in size and strength and symmetry; and from being a quiet, languid baby, always hiding in dark corners, and attending strictly to his own affairs, he became one of the liveliest and most inquisitive little fishes in all the stream.

It would take too long to tell of all his youthful adventures during the next year, and of his many narrow escapes, and the tight places that he got into and out of. Once a kingfisher dived for him, missed him by a hair's breadth, and flew back, scolding and chattering, to his perch on an old stump that leaned far out over the water. And once he had a horrible vision of an immense loon close behind him, with long neck stretched out, and huge bill just ready to make the fatal grab. He dodged and got away, but it frightened him about as badly as anything can frighten a creature with no more nerves than a fish. Many other such adventures he had, but somehow or other he always pulled through, and the next spring he was eating the new crop of young fry with as little concern as the star-gazers had shown in trying to eat him. Our friend appeared to be one of those who are foreordained to eat and not be eaten, though it was more than likely that in the end he, too, would meet a violent death. It seems to be a true saying that no brook trout ever dies of old age.

When he was about a year and a half old he noticed that all the larger trout were gathering at the places where the water was shallow, the bottom pebbly, and the current rather

rapid, and that they acted as if they had important business on hand. He wanted to do as the others did, and thus it happened that he went back again to the gravelly shallows where the air-bubbles had first found him.

The male trout were the first to arrive, and they promptly set to work to prepare nests for their mates, who were expected a little later. It was a simple process—the nest-making. All they did was to shove the gravel aside with their noses and fins and tails, and then fan the sediment away until they had made nice, clean little hollows in the bed of the stream; but there was a good deal of excitement and jealousy over it. The biggest and strongest always wanted the best places. Our Trout was too young to bear a very prominent part in these proceedings, but he and a few companions of his own age and size skirmished around the edges of the nesting ground. And a little later, when the nest began to be put to practical use, the yearlings were very much in evidence. Strictly fresh eggs are as good eating down under the water as they are on land, and partly for this reason, and partly because direct sunshine is supposed to be very injurious to them, the mothers always covered them with gravel as quickly as possible. But very often some of them were caught up by the current and swept away in spite of all precautions, and then our young friend would creep up as near as he dared, and whenever one of the little yellow-brown balls came his way he would gobble it down without any remorse whatever.

A year later our Trout went again to the gravelly shallows, and this time being six inches long and about thirty months old, he decided to make

a nest of his own. He did so, and had just induced a beautiful young fish of the other sex to come and examine it with a view to matrimony, when the biggest old male in the stream appeared on the scene and promptly turned him out of house and home. It was very exasperating, not to say humiliating.

The next time he had better luck. As another summer passed away and the cooler weather came on, he arrayed himself in his wedding finery, decking himself out in his gayest colors, and making a very brave display. In later years he was larger and heavier, but I don't think he was ever much handsomer than in that fourth autumn of his life. His back was a dark, dusky, olive green, with mottlings that were still darker and duskier. His sides were somewhat lighter, almost golden in some places, and scattered irregularly over them were the bright carmine spots which sometimes gave him the name of Speckled Trout. Beneath, he was usually of a light cream color, but, now that he had put on his best suit, his vest was a bright orange, and some of his fins were variegated with red and white, while others were a fiery yellow. He was clothed in thousands on thousands of tiny scales, so small and fine that the eye could hardly separate them; and from the bony shoulder-girdle just behind his gills a raised line, slightly waving, ran back to his tail, like the sheer-line of a ship. There might be other fishes more slender than he, and possibly more graceful; but in him there was something besides beauty — something that told of power, and speed, and doggedness. His broad mouth opened clear back under his eyes, and was

armed with rows of strong, sharp teeth which pointed backward, so that when they once fastened themselves in a smaller fish they never let go again. His eyes were large and were set well apart, and the bulge of his forehead between them hinted at more brains than are allotted to some of the people of the stream.

One of the Trout's most exciting adventures, and the one which probably taught him more than any other, came in the following manner: The stream had grown rather too warm for comfort, and he had formed the habit of spending a great deal of his time in deep, quiet pools, where icy springs bubbled out of the bank and imparted a delightful coolness to the water. It was delicious to idle away a long, hot July afternoon in the wash below one of these fountains, having a lazy, pleasant time, and enjoying the caressing touch of the cold water as it slid along his body from nose to tail. And one sunshiny day a fly lit on the surface almost directly over his head—a bright, gaily-colored fly of a species which was entirely new to him, but which looked as if it might be very finely flavored. He made a dash and seized it, but he had no sooner got it between his lips than he spat it out again, before the angler had time to strike. Instead of being soft and juicy and luscious, it was stiff and hard and dry, with a long, crooked stinger. It disappeared as suddenly as it had come, and the Trout sank back to the bottom of the pool.

But presently three more flies came down together and lit in a row, one behind another. They were different from the first, and the trout decided to try his luck once more. He chose

the foremost of the three, and found it quite as ill-tasting as its predecessor, but this time the angler's eye and hand were a trifle quicker, and before he could get rid of it the hook was fast in his lip. For the next few minutes he tore around the pool and up and down the stream as if he were crazy, frightening the smaller fishes out of their wits.

The first thing he did was to shoot along the surface for several feet, throwing his head from side to side as he went, and doing his best to shake that horrible fly out of his mouth. That didn't help matters in the least, and next he jumped clear out of the water and tried to strike the line with his tail. That was no better, so he rushed off up the stream as hard as he could go, then doubled and dashed away in the other direction, and so he went streaking back and forth as if all the imps of darkness were after him, instead of one pleasant-faced man who was really very good-natured and kind-hearted.

The worst of it was that wherever he went and whatever he did there was always a steady strain on the line—not strong enough to break it or tear the hook away, but enough to keep him from getting a single inch of slack. If there had been any chance to jerk he would probably have got away in short order. He grew tired after a while, and dived to the bottom of the pool, hoping to lie still for a few minutes, where he could rest and think of some new plan of escape. But that constant tugging on his lip was more than he could stand. It almost seemed as if it would pull the jaw out of his head, and presently he let himself be drawn up again to the surface. Once he was so close to the shore that the angler

made a thrust at him with the landing net, and just grazed his side. It frightened him worse than ever, and he raced away again so fast that the reel sang, and the line swished through the water like a knife.

The other two flies were trailing behind, and the short line that held them was constantly on his fins and twisting itself around his tail in a way that annoyed him greatly. And yet, as it finally turned out, it was one of those flies that saved his life. He was coming back from that last unsuccessful rush for liberty, fighting for every inch, and only yielding to a strength a thousand times greater than his own, when the trailer suddenly caught on a sunken log and held fast. Instantly the strain on his mouth relaxed, and he began jerking this way and that, backward and forward, right and left, tearing the hole in his lip a little larger at every yank, until the hook came away and he was free. The wound was a painful one, and he carried the scar as long as he lived, but the lesson he learned was worth all it cost.

The year went by, and the Trout increased in size and strength and wisdom, as a trout should. One after another his rivals disappeared, and at last there was only one left who was larger and stronger than he, and the way the fierce, solemn old brute finally departed this life deserves a paragraph all to itself.

It happened—or rather it began—one morning in early spring—just after the ice had gone out. Our Trout was there, and was feeling a trifle sleepy and lazy after the long, dull winter, though he did not fail to keep an eye open for anything good to eat. I hardly think he would have jumped at a fly, for it was not the proper sea-

son for insects, and he was rather methodical in his diet; but almost anything else was welcome. The water was high that day, from the melting snows, and many a delicious grub and earth worm had been washed from the bank by the freshet, only to find its way down the throat of some hungry trout. And presently, what should come drifting along but a poor little field mouse, struggling desperately in a vain effort to swim back to shore. Once before our friend had swallowed a mouse whole, just as you would take an oyster from the half-shell, and he knew that they were very nice indeed. He made a rush for the unlucky little animal, and in another minute he would have had him, but just then the big trout ranged up alongside with an air which seemed to say, "That's my meat. You get out of this!"

Our friend obeyed, and the bully gave a leap and seized the mouse, and then—his time had come.

He fought bravely, but he was fairly hooked, and in a few minutes he was out on the bank, gasping for breath, flopping wildly about, and fouling his beautiful sides with sand and dirt. And that was the end of him.

And so our friend became the King of the Trout Stream.

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You are not to suppose, however, that he paid very much attention to his subjects, or that he was particularly fond of giving orders. On the contrary, he had become very solitary, and hermit-like, in his habits. In his youth he had been fond of society, but of late years his tastes seemed to have changed, and he kept to himself, and lurked in the shady, sunless places till his skin grew dark-

er, and he more and more resembled the shadows in which he lived. His great delight was to watch from the depths of some cave-like hollow under an overhanging bank until a herring, or a minnow, or some other baby-eater came in sight, and then to rush out and swallow him head-first.

He took ample revenge on all those pesky little fishes for all that they had done and tried to do to him and his brethren in the early days. The truth is that every brook trout is an Ishmaelite. The hand of every creature is against him, from that of the dragon-fly larvae to that of the man with the latest invention in the way of patent fishing-tackle. It is no wonder if he turns the tables on his enemies whenever he has a chance, or even if he sometimes goes so far, in his general ruthlessness, as to eat his own offspring.

Yet, in spite of our friend's moroseness and solitary habits, there were certain times and seasons when he did come more or less in contact with his inferiors. In late spring and early summer he liked to sport for a while in the swift rapids—perhaps to stretch his muscles after the dull, quiet life of the winter time, or possibly to free himself from certain little insects which sometimes fastened themselves to his body, and which, for lack of hands, it was rather difficult to get rid of. Here he often met some of his subjects, and later, when the hot weather came on they all went to the spring-holes which formed their summer resorts. And at such times he never hesitated to take advantage of his superior size and strength. He always picked out the coolest and most comfortable places in the pools, and helped himself to the choicest morsels of food; and the

others took what was left, without question. And when the summer was gone, and the water grew cold and invigorating, and once more he put on his wedding garment and hurried away to the gravelly shadows, how different was his conduct from what it had been when he was a yearling! Then he was only a hanger-on; now he selected his nest and his mate to suit himself, and nobody ever dared to interfere.

Other changes had come beside those in his relations to his fellow-trout. The curving lines of his body were not quite as graceful as they once had been, and at times he wore a rather lean and dilapidated appearance, especially during the six months from November to May. His tail was not as handsomely forked as when he was young, but was nearly square across the end, and was beginning to be a little frayed at the corners. His lower jaw had grown out beyond the upper, and at its extremity it was turned up in a wicked-looking hook which amounted almost to a disfigurement, but which was often very convenient in hustling smaller trout out of the way. Even his complexion had changed, as we have already seen. As to size, he succeeded, after many years of living and ruling, in attaining a weight of nearly three pounds, which made him considerably larger and heavier than his old enemy had been. Altogether, he was less prepossessing than in former days, and decidedly more formidable.

But the two great interests of his every-day life were the same that they had always been—namely, to get enough to eat, and to keep out of the way of his enemies. For enemies he still had, and would continue to have as long as he lived. The fly fisher-

men came every spring and summer, and only the wisdom born of experience kept him from falling into their hands. Several times he met with an otter, and had to run for his life. Once a bear, fishing for suckers, came near catching a brook trout. He certainly could not complain of any lack of excitement.

And when the end came it was a violent one, and so inglorious that I am almost ashamed to tell it. He, the King of the Trout Stream, he, who had so often run Fate's gauntlet and escaped with his body unharmed and his wits sharper than ever—he, who knew the wiles of the fly fisherman better than any other trout in the river, fell a victim to a little Indian boy with a piece of edging for a rod, coarse string for a line, and salt pork for bait.

I'm sure it wouldn't have happened if he had stayed at home, but one spring he took it into his head to go on an exploring expedition out into Lake Superior.

I understand that his cousins in the streams of eastern Canada sometimes visit salt water in somewhat the same manner, and that they thereupon lose

the bright trimmings of their coats and become a plain silver-gray. Superior did not affect our friend in that way, but something worse happened to him—he lost his common sense. Perhaps his interest in his new surroundings was so great that he forgot the lessons of wisdom and experience which it had cost him so much to learn.

In the course of his wanderings he came to where a school of yellow perch was loafing in the shadow of a wharf, and just as he pushed his way in among them that little white piece of fat pork sank slowly down through the green water. It was something new to the Trout, and the perch seemed to think it was good to eat, and so, although the string was in plain sight, and ought to have been a sufficient warning, he exercised his royal prerogative, shouldered those yellow-barred plebians aside, and took the tid-bit for himself. It is too humiliating; let us draw a veil over that closing scene.

The King of the Trout Stream had gone the way of his fathers, and another reigned in his stead.—From the Canadian Countryman.

Student' Co-operative Movement

THE idea that the students of the Ontario

Agricultural College would eventually handle their own text books, stationery, etc., has been growing in form and magnitude for a number of years, at least since 1900.

In 1902, a student of one of the years was appointed to purchase text books for his class, each member of the class placing his order and paying

for the books at cost. BY H. S. FRY

Again in 1904, a committee of three men of class '05 were appointed to purchase the text books for the class and these were purchased (one order amounting to nearly \$400) through dealers in the city.

Hopkins, '11, Studied the Situation.

In 1908, E. S. Hopkins, of Class '11, wrote a thesis for the Department of political economy on the subject of

a Co-Operative Book Club for the O. A. College. In this thesis, Mr. Hopkins made a conservative estimate of the amount of goods which such a club could hope to turn over in one year, together with a careful analysis of costs, discounts and selling prices of the various articles, the object being to determine the benefit to the students of such an organization. The conclusions reached by Mr. Hopkins were very favorable.

In 1909 there was considerable talk of a printing press for the "Review," but the magazine alone would not at that time have warranted the purchase of a press, consequently it would have to be kept busy with other printing. By combining the printing press with a students' book club, which had been under consideration so long, it was hoped that a double good could be accomplished.

This agitation then gave rise to an article which was added to the Review constitution at the time of its revision in 1909 by S. E. Todd. It reads as follows:

"The object of the association shall be to publish a magazine, to acquire and operate a printing press, to make contracts for printing, to buy and sell books and stationery, and to enter into such other business operations as shall be determined by the members of the association."

This, as will be seen, defines the object of the Students' Publishing Association as a broad one indeed, giving room for development in almost any direction.

About this time or a little later, the Cosmopolitan Club was formed, and in the second year of its existence a branch was formed which was to handle text books and supplies for the students. In spite of the fact that

they had no capital whatever to begin with, and that their membership embraced by no means the whole student body, they did an excellent business and saw clearly that it could be made a very paying business. However, after conducting the business for two years, it was felt that on account of a regrettable and somewhat unavoidable hostility on the part of some sections of the student body towards the Cosmopolitan Club, they were not serving the students' needs to the best advantage, and in the fall of 1912 Mr. A. S. Cleaves, who was at that time conducting the supply branch of the Cosmopolitan Club, printed an article in this magazine, suggesting that the student body as a whole take over the business which the Cosmopolitan Club was at that time conducting. This matter was taken up by the Students' Council, and as a result, a committee of investigation consisting of two men from each of the four years, was appointed to look into the matter and advise the student body as to their findings.

The Investigation Committee Report.

Their report was very favorable indeed. The only matters of difficulty were those of securing a competent manager and financing the operations of the club. As the club, if organized, was to be co-operative in every sense of the word, Mr. H. H. LeDrew, who is managing director of the O. A. C. Review, kindly offered to aid the students in any way he could, so that for the time being the question of management is safely settled.

For the last few years the Review has been accumulating a reserve fund, primarily started for the purchase of a printing press, and it was found that by organizing a co-operative

book club as a separate branch of the Students' Publishing Association, this reserve fund, amounting by this time to a considerable sum, could be borrowed at the regular rate of interest, and this then settled in a very satisfactory manner the question of finances. The students were asked for a membership fee of two dollars, and by the ready response received by the committee of investigation in collecting this money, it was shown that the students were very keen for the organization of such a co-operative society. These arrangements were made towards the close of the winter term, and at a meeting of the newly organized department of the Students' Publishing Association, the following by-laws were adopted as suggested by the committee of investigation. These by-laws are quite subject to improvement, and were only adopted as a temporary shift, pending more careful deliberation this fall.

BY-LAWS.

"Co-Operative Supply Department."

Article 1. This association shall be called the "Co-Operative Supply Department" of the Students' Publishing Association.

Article 2. This department shall be strictly co-operative and its members shall consist only of students, who shall be admitted on the payment of \$2.00, the same to be repaid at the end of a year or to be allowed to serve as the succeeding year's membership fee, if the members concerned, so desire.

Article 3. (1) The books of the Department shall be closed on August 31st, and the annual meeting held in the first week in October.

(2) The "president" of the "board of directors" shall have power to call special meetings upon the motion of the remainder of the "Board."

Article 4. (1) The Officers of the "Co-Operative Supply Department" shall consist of two representatives from each year, each year electing its own representatives at the time of the "annual meeting" in the fall.

(2) "The board of directors" shall elect, from within their own number a president and secretary.

(3) The manager appointed shall also be the managing director of the association magazine.

Article 5. (1) The duties of the president, secretary and managing director shall be the same as for the corresponding officers of the Review department of the Students' Publishing Association.

(2) The duties of the board of directors shall be: (1) To fix prices. (2) To authorize the managing director to purchase all goods for the supply department, to make any expenditures, or negotiate loans. (3) To receive the report of the managing director at least once a month. (4) To determine the rate of dividend.

Article 6. The business of the Co-Operative Supply Department shall be conducted on a strictly cash basis.

Article 7. (1) The books shall be duly audited before the annual meeting and the auditor's report presented at the meeting.

(2) Two auditors shall be appointed at the annual meeting of the association, these being members of the student body, but not members of the "board of directors."

Article 8. These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting, due notice, of the proposed

changes, having been posted at least four days before the meeting.

Article 9. At the request of 25 per cent. of the members, a special meeting may be called which shall have the same powers of altering by-laws as in the annual meeting and by a majority vote may demand the "board of directors" to give a report of all information desired.

These by-laws were adopted at the meeting held March 25th, 1913. Per R. A. Finn secretary.

So much for the history of the Students' Co-Operative Movement. It will be seen that this organization was effected after considerable clamor and agitation from the students during the past, and once organized, it is as sure of a continued existence as are any of the other societies connected with the student body.

Watch It Grow.

There is almost unlimited room for expansion, and outside of the benefit to the students themselves, ex-students, farmers and all those interested in agriculture in the province of Ontario, should be able to find in this organization a reliable, up-to-date and thoroughly satisfactory medium for obtaining any or all agricultural publications or books relating to any branch of farming. Then, too, outside of the regular course at the college, there are numerous short courses during the winter months and during the summer, and the students at these courses should be able to get necessary supplies at reasonable prices.

The Co-Operative Supply Department, as it is named, has already begun activity and has taken hold of the nature study supplies for the work at the college during the summer courses, as well as school garden

work conducted by the district representatives throughout the province, the results so far being very satisfactory indeed. The evidence, up to the present time, indicates that the supply department will be successful beyond all expectation.

The principle underlying the operations of the supply department is that a member shall benefit by the association only to the extent to which he makes use of his association. There is no issuing of stock, therefore there are no dividends correctly speaking; but at the end of the year, the board of directors, after consultation with the managing director, will decide upon a certain percentage of the net profits of the concern which may be kept apart for the expenses of management or reserve, if such is thought desirable. The remainder will be divided among the members of the association to the extent to which they have made use of the supply department, or, in other words, in proportion to the amount of goods bought. Besides this, the membership fee of two dollars is to be returned to each member at the same time. This department should be able to illustrate the workings of co-operation rightly applied, as well as to benefit to a large degree the students themselves.

Nothing is surer than the success of this department at the college, providing only that the students themselves will give it their support. It is the only essential, and there seems to be every evidence that this support will be forthcoming.

In conclusion let me repeat what has been mentioned heretofore, that the Co-Operative Supply Department can be a success only if supported steadfastly by every member of the student body.

Biddy's Children Are Like Biddy

Heredity in Poultry. It's Value To Breeders

THE most interesting part of the poultry industry and the most pleasant change from the poultryman's round of "chores," and sometimes rather onerous duties, is the study of heredity in his birds and the inheritance of certain characteristics which he wishes to produce or improve. Any line of endeavor soon grows tiresome and loses its flavor if there is not some incentive, or ideal toward which a man is striving,—the mere making of money, or attainment of a livelihood is never a sufficient incentive by itself. No one can complain that this incentive is lacking in poultry-work—from one year's end to another the poultryman is working toward his ideal. The breeder of show-birds is working toward perfection in shape and color; the breeder of market poultry is striving for a strain that will produce large, well-fleshed, plump fowl, and the egg-farmer has a task which is far more complex, and, at the same time, more interesting. He strives to produce a strain of hens that will, year after year, produce more eggs per hen, and produce them at the season of the year that eggs are most valuable—namely, in the fall and early winter. He has no stationary ideal toward which he is working for the record continually is raised so that, whereas fifteen years ago, the hen that produced 180 eggs a year was probably most unusual, we now have hens that produce from 230 to 300 eggs a year, and we do not even stop to marvel at them, but keep moving steadily onward. In whatever branch of the industry we are working, there is one result that we are all after and that is to keep in our strain high-vitality, vigor, and health. The breeder who is so intent on getting the results of appearance, size, or egg-production that he is chiefly after, as to lose sight of these necessary qualities, is making the worst kind of a mistake.

BY LEWIS NEILSON CLARK

whatver branch of the industry we

What the Increase Means.

It is from the standpoint only of the egg-farmer that I am in any way qualified to speak. And I think that the following table, showing the increased production in my own flock of hens in only three generations of selective breeding, may prove interesting. The first column shows the egg-production from Oct. 1st, 1910, to June 30th, 1911; the second column the production for the same months of 1912-13, and the third column shows the average net price of eggs sold (both retail and wholesale) for each month of the three years. The production of pullets only is given:

	1910-11	1912-13	Price per doz.
Oct.	8.7%	31.2%	42c
Nov.	9.1%	32.2%	54c
Dec.	10 %	40.1%	65c
Jan.	21 %	43.1%	40c
Feb.	32.9%	46 %	33c
March	51.2%	62.7%	28c
April	55 %	67.3%	27c
May	48 %	64.1%	24c
June	43 %	46 %	26c

The increased production per one hundred hens for the nine months given is 4,614 eggs, having an

actual net value of \$165.75. It will cost about 30c per year more to feed a hen laying as in 1912-13 than a hen laying as in 1910-11. This brings the comparative gain in producing value of 100 hens for nine months to \$143.25, which is two-thirds of the total value of all the eggs laid by the hens of 1910-11, the value of their eggs per 100 hens for nine months being \$217.11. The feed and management of the hens has been very little changed during the three years, although some slight changes have been made, undoubtedly for the better, and both years, the pullets were almost equally divided as to breed—one-half of their number being Barred Plymouth Rocks, and one-half S. C. White Leghorns.

Accordingly the astonishing difference in the egg-production and the consequent difference in the income derived from them is due almost solely to one thing—**breeding**.

There still remains a difference of opinion as to the best method by which the egg-production of a flock can be increased. But I think there can be no doubt that the introduction of a male bird of a heavy-laying strain has the desired effect. One can also use for hatching the eggs laid by the heaviest producers in the flock, and whether this will increase the production of the next generation, or not, it, at least, can do no harm. Dr. Raymond Pearl, of the University of Maine, who is the foremost poultryman in the United States to-day, says in the summary of his Bulletin, "Mode of Inheritance of Fecundity in the Domestic Fowl," which is a most complete and scholarly paper covering the results of five years' continuous experimenting:—

"High fecundity may be inherited

by daughters from their sire, independent of the dam. This is proved by the numerous cases presented in the body of this paper (bulletin No. 205, University of Maine) where the same proportion of daughters of high fecundity are produced by the same sire, whether he is mated with dams of low or of high fecundity.

"High fecundity is not inherited by daughters from their dam," etc.

That Prof. Graham is of the same opinion I know. He said to me several years ago:

"Always remember that the male bird is the 'flock improver.' The rooster is two-thirds of the flock."

When we have the assurance of such eminent men on this point, it seems to me the best thing for us practical poultrymen to do is to follow their advice and get cockerels or hatching eggs from the best strain possible, and wait until they can tell us more on this interesting subject.

Early Maturing Pullets Are Heavy Producers.

As I have said, there can be no harm in breeding from our best layers at the same time that we use good cockerels. If the daughter inherits high fecundity from her sire, it is certain that the son of a heavy-laying dam will give this quality to his daughters. Contrary to my usual custom I used some Barred Rock cockerels of my own strain, a year ago; they were the sons of some unusually heavy producing pullets of the winter before, a pen of thirty having averaged 54 per cent. egg production in November, 62 per cent. in December and 59 per cent. in January. The results were most satisfactory as shown by the performance of the pullets from these

matings the following year. There is a very simple method of choosing the heavy layers for those who do not use trap-nests. It is in every case the early maturing pullet that is the heavy layer all through her life, and it is the active, hungry bird, the one that ranges furthest, and is first off the roost in the morning and last on the roost at night that matures first and lays best. If you have a flock of pullets this summer, a hundred, or a thousand, select a few of them that get red combs and start singing before the others of their own age. Keep them in a separate pen, and I will promise you they will lay twice as many eggs as their slower sisters with exactly the same care and feeding during the winter months, and, in fact, until they finally wind up their earthly careers in the pot.

I have spoken of the necessity of keeping up vitality and vigor in the strain as well as improving it for egg-production. I really had no idea as to what perfection in these qualities was until I bought last winter some White Leghorn cockerels of the Cornell University strain, well named "Professor Rice's High-Vitality Line." Of all the vigorous, hardy fellows I have ever seen, these four cockerels were the best, and the results from the matings that they headed were really remarkable. Of nearly 2,000 White Leghorn eggs set the hatch averaged $84\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of total number of eggs set, some of the hatches being very early, and of 400 eggs set on April 15th, there were just 4 infertile, and 369 chicks hatched and 364 were alive and healthy at four weeks of age, and are still growing like weeds. Each one of these cockerels was

mated to twenty-five two-year-old hens (on free range), which proves to my satisfaction that fertility in the eggs and vitality in the chicks is not so much a matter of mating few females to a male, as of high-vitality and constitutional vigor in the parent stock. I was so much pleased with this strain that I bought 300 hatching eggs from Cornell University last spring. I hatched separately the eggs from their pens, No. 29 and No. 30, and have for next year's use thirty cockerels, sons of their record hens, and one cockerel, the son of "Lady Cornell," whose record is 257 eggs for her first year, and 643 eggs for the first three years of her life.

The Brooder Instinct.

There are many other interesting characteristics which are directly transmitted in poultry, but perhaps the strangest of all is the "brooder instinct." Set the eggs from a farmer's flock, or from any hens that have for generations been naturally raised under hens, and you will find considerable difficulty in raising the chicks in brooders. They do not seem to have the least sense about going under the hovers, will crowd in a corner of the brooder, and crush each other to death if left a few minutes alone. One has to be constantly with them, pushing them under the hover when they get cold, or pulling them out to feed, for the first few days. The chicks from a strain that have for a few generations been artificially brooded, whether hatched in incubators, or under hens, show a marked contrast; they seem to take naturally to the brooder, run in when cold and come out to feed, even the first day, and the attendant's work is very materially reduced. This difference can

be noted even after two generations of artificial brooding, and is very noticeable after four generations. I sometimes wonder whether if after, say, twenty generations eggs were set under a hen, the chicks would not look askance at their foster-mother and run in the other direction.

Another effect of breeding is the docility, or tameness of the chicks and hens. Leghorns, for instance, have the reputation of being wild and hard to handle, but after a few generations of careful handling, I find them to be as quiet and easy to work among as any other breed, in fact; I have read somewhere that the Leghorn when it is tame is the quietest of all breeds, and I am inclined to agree with this opinion. It must be noted, however, that with a strain that is naturally wild and comes of a "wild family," no amount of careful handling can make them docile during the first generation, although it will, of course, have considerable effect in that direction.

Deformity Inherited.

One of the most important of transmitted characteristics is that of deformity, or constitutional weakness. A very slight deformity in one of the parents will sometimes give a number of badly deformed birds the next year. A crooked neck or a crooked tail is

sure to show up in the next generation, and the only deformity which is not included is a crooked breast-bone, this being caused by external circumstances—the chick having roosted too early, or on a round perch, while the bones were still soft and in a growing stage. I have had four pullets with a very crooked neck because I had used the year before a hen whose neck was slightly deformed. Three years ago I bought three Bared Rock cockerels of possibly the best-laying strain in America—the birds at the same time being highly vigorous and healthy. When spring came, I found that one of these cockerels had developed a crooked tail, but as I had paid a good price for the birds and as he was the best of the three (weighed $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at six months' old), I decided to use him, with the result that I had that season no less than 34 chicks with crooked tails. Some of them were so badly deformed that they were quite lop-sided. I did not use any of these chicks for breeding the next season, but must have used some of the daughters of the original cockerel, for there still appears very occasionally a chick with this deformity—still inheriting the weakness of the ancestor, even unto the third generation.



WHAT'S THE USE?

A man who saw how the farmers were cheated
 Showed them the game and how they could beat it;
 Some of them laughed and others looked grim,
 But all asked: "What is there in it for him?"
 At last he got sick of his foolish campaign,
 Since no one would act there was nothing to gain;
 Then the farmers all wakened and started to scoff:
 "Just what we expected! They've bought him off!"



How Shall We Initiate

Being a Protest and a History

IN the June number of the Review appeared an editorial which I was very sorry to see from such a source. I regret that that editor has retired, and that I must perforce hit him behind his back, but I feel that what I have to say will voice the opinions of many present and past students. I wish, therefore, to set down a chapter of O. A. College history, and therewith to point a moral, as grandmother used to say.

My first knowledge of initiation was, as was natural, gained at the expense of personal suffering, mostly mental, I admit, on a stricken field. In the forefront of battle, at the elbow of the strong man, Chinky Moorhouse, I undoubtedly received my full share of the good things, including two eyes-ful of flour and molasses, which signally failed to render the dark and stormy night any brighter. That was the last of the old-fashioned objectless dirt-battles. It was common-place both while in progress and in results, and we Freshies were duly humbled—for the time.

There followed the usual amount of rivalry between the two classes, but in addition there was bad feeling aroused which was more than personal and which culminated just before the preparations for the Conversat in our third year, when we were conferring with the Seniors about taking over the balance of funds from the year before. We all remember with regret that nasty fifteen minutes at roll-call. It was a prominent fact that the men who made the trouble

that morning were those of the '09 fellows who as Sophomores had been foremost in showering meannesses on us at the initiation and during the rest of the college year; and those of our own who the next year stood out for old-fashioned methods.

The only case of serious personal injury that occurred during initiation in our time took place that year, when Law, a soph. whom all the freshmen on Upper Panton later learned to like and count as "one of the bunch," had his ankle injured, and went on crutches until after Christmas.

The Sophomores Beaten on '07

The next fall we made a change in the programme. We called the newcomers out in the afternoon, gave them a flag to defend, and ruled out all forms of dirt or weapons, even to water and knotted towels.

We were beaten.

We are proud that we were so vanquished, and by the other College interests we were honored for it all through our course. Now, mark the words of the editor: "Should the freshmen prove victorious, as they often do, on the track or at football or hockey, it is but natural that their opinion of themselves should rise by leaps and bounds, like 'vaulting ambition which oft o'er leaps itself,' and there would inevitably be some friction with the upper classes in the school."

Our history proved the contrary. Here were the Freshmen, outnumbering us three to two, and victorious at the outset in the great initial inter-

year scrap, later, holding as good a place on sports day and in inter-year games as is expected of any first-year class; yet never, from that day until Class '10 left the old halls to the tender mercies of the lady normalites, was there the least semblance of ill-feeling between the two classes, and in all matters of social fellowship we were as one class. Their defeats were ours, we shared their victories. This, among the seven classes that we knew, was a unique situation. Out of it grew personal friendships which are still ripening. It will be remembered that in one of our own later class-meetings we discussed the formation of the O. A. College Alumni Association, and put the matter aside on the ground that the 1911 men were looking forward to the establishing of it. This they afterwards carried out.

We shall pass over the event of the next year, which was merely an inartistic attempt to combine the two forms of initiation, and shall come at once to the initiation of Class '13 and the results.

Oh Those '12-'13 Fights.

In common with most of the boarders-out, I did not hear of this fight until it was over, but then we heard—and smelt—enough. Such a smell never arose even in chemical lab. as we met when we crossed the campus the next morning. That initiation certainly made up, in conception and in execution, all that had been lacking in all former events of the kind. It was a cloudy evening. The attack was not made until after dark. The sophs. had salted the ground around the flag-pole with carbide, and the first attack was made with seventy slop-buckets, each full

of a mixture of water, carbon bisulphide, and tar. The freshies were allowed several minutes to soak and smother, then the brave sophs. attacked in earnest, and in three minutes the flag was brought down. As for weapons that were used, rumor was silent, but several bandaged heads were in evidence for some days afterward.

Now for the sequel.

I never knew a class of sophomores who made such consistent fiends of themselves, nor a class of freshmen who so quickly asserted themselves and made trouble for all concerned or not concerned. The situation was aggravated by the fact that the classes were nearly equal in numbers, and together totalled about two hundred and fifty, while the third and fourth years together mustered only about ninety, and thus could not exert the usual restraining effect.

One day in November the freshmen actually had the impudence to run an excursion train somewhere. However it may be now, in those days it was an utter innovation. At any rate, the sophs. took upon themselves the usual role of fatherly correction, dumping all the first-year rooms and mussing them up in the usual ways. They expected a scrap, or at least a demonstration, when the excursionists returned, but they were grievously disappointed, for the class officers passed the word, and the sufferers went quietly to their rooms. Not a word was said by them thereafter, and the quiet became so ominous that the oppressors, who at first believed the younger class to be entirely cowed, began to feel uneasy, and the uneasiness spread to the upper classes. Even the faculty knew that serious trouble was in the air.

Christmas passed, and the general expectancy was lulled to sleep. An occasional hazing was threatened, an occasional freshman was besieged in his room,—one barricaded himself in and successfully held ten sophs, at bay. Otherwise the freshies, at the word of command, remained meek.

In February a Sophomore skating party was planned and carried out. They left early in the evening, and were not to return until near midnight. That night I was at work with a class-mate, in the Biological lab. About two o'clock I went across to the residence for a breath of air. The post-office and lower corridors were empty, but on the Craig st landing were three juniors, making more noise than was seemly at that time of night, in fact, they were talking in a most ominous tone. They escorted me to some of the soph. rooms. The freshmen had been at work, and the job was well done. They had not missed a single room. Not only was there the usual mixup of beds, clothing, and furniture, but waste-baskets and slop-pails had been dumped over the rest. Soaked mattresses were strewn here and there on the stairways, knotted night-shirts decorated the transoms, and in many cases even the books, usually considered sacred, had been thrown into the heaps. The freshmen were fortified in the Hunts. There was rage, determined and purposeful, in their faces. The worm had turned. Rebellion was organized.

The news flew. Inside of half an hour the upper-class men had gathered from without, even unto Waterloo Avenue and Krouse's. And oh, the jubilation! Not one of us but was glad to see the Sophomores get it in

the neck. Beaten at their own game, and well beaten.

Then came the holiday-makers. First by twos and threes, those ahead of the over-loaded cars, then by dozens. A few indignant murmurs, yells, a great clamoring uproar of indignation that must have been audible even in the peaceful dreams of Prof. Dean. Then silence, and a few muttered curses. The leaders gathered in "Prixie" Wier's room. I stepped inside to see the fun, when an impudent little soph. no higher than my elbows ordered me to remove my hat when in the president's presence. As the dignity of a senior was at stake I held my ground, and finally had to be rescued by a friendly junior. Meanwhile, others were righting the rooms, and arming themselves with such weapons as chair legs and hockey sticks broken in two for the purpose. The crashings echoed and re-echoed up and down all the front corridors.

Word was passed for a class meeting in the parlor. Every soph. attended. Juniors and seniors gathered on the stairway and along the passage. "Gamey" Unwin, then dean, went in to address the meeting, but was quietly told it was none of his business. Shaw, president of the athletic, and Moorhouse, of the seniors, tried to pacify them. They were heard with respect, then gently put out. A section of the meeting believed the juniors to have helped in the dumping, and proposed to crush them before dealing with the more numerous first-year. At that, most of us gathered in Craig and on the stairs, prepared for defence. There, as always, our class stood as one with 1911. I went over to the Hunts. There was a dense crowd, and silence.

In the darkness I passed as one of them, until someone above grew suspicious and challenged. I gave my name, and passed on without further question. I told them where the sophs. were, and some bombastic fool gathered a few like spirits to go and repeat the dumping. Soon afterwards they passed us on the south stairs, but, as such spirits will, they evaporated through roof and windows, at any rate, they did no damage, and no one saw them come down.

The crowd came up from the parlor and went to their rooms. They let us know that the third-year were "excused," and we dispersed to various parts of the building where we could look on.

With Shaw and three others I was in Lower Tower, when Mrs. Cunningham came up. She had been away with the sophomores as their guest, and had just arrived, with a small escort, from town. She enquired for the president of the sophs. Shaw went with her to his room, and a few minutes later she returned, with an unsubdued little man on each side of her. She took them to her parlor, and they were there twenty minutes by watch, while we all wondered and held our breaths. What was said we never knew, but two meek little boys went to their rooms and to bed. Questioned the next day, they

replied that they could wait their time as well as the other fellows. But they are waiting yet.

What Shall We Do in '13?

Take this incident and what led up to it, and compare it with the strong and sincere amity between classes '10 and '11, and surely it will be folly to declare, as did the editor in the June issue, that in the case of the bad feeling of last term "the fault lay in the fact that in the previous fall the first-year boys had been too leniently treated." Taken individually or collectively, Class '13 was a decent, well-behaved bunch of men, and but for the class-arrogant and unduly belligerent sophomores they would have remained so.

Much has been said about "the age of barbarism," the danger of broken bones, mothers who are afraid to let their boys come until after initiation, fear of ridiculing criticism from the other colleges; but surely the above history forms a much better argument in favor of a clean, safe, daylight initiation, in which good nature rules, and the fellows have a chance to get acquainted. There are many students of the old days and the present who will join with me in the hearty hope that this fall the incoming class will be used as gentlemen should treat their like.

And who's the fairest of the fair?

Well, hang me if I know!

Sometimes I think she lives in France,

Sometimes in Callao;

But take 'em north and take 'em south,

And take 'em east and west,

Of all the girls in all the world!

The last one is the best!

—Harper's Weekly.



Making World's Records

How To Train. The Form That Wins

ATHLETIC sports and exercises of every kind occupy a high place in the activities of boys and young men all over the world, and each year many more are realizing not only the general physical benefits to be derived from participating in them, but the higher and nobler qualities that make for character, which are developed on the athletic field.

Most growing boys and young men are naturally endowed with a certain amount of surplus energy which is not drawn upon in the general routine of a day, and it is quite obvious that some kind of activity, physical or mental, which will show some return for the time and energy expended, is necessary for the growth of the individual.

Athletics fill this necessity in a very complete manner. Sufficient capital to purchase an athletic suit and a pair of spiked shoes, close proximity to one of the many outdoor athletic fields, or indoor gymnasiums, in winter, and an hour or so each day, are all that are required to give the average individual an opportunity to enter the many activities open to him.

This article will deal with a few general suggestions for training, and the running of the one hundred yards, and two-hundred and twenty yards dashes, also the quarter-mile run.

Training in General.

No locomotive, however powerful, can attain its highest speed unless its component parts are working in perfect harmony. Similarly, no matter how much knowledge a runner or a

BY GORDON H. SIMPSON jumper may have of his chosen branch of sport, he cannot convert theory into practical results unless he is physically in good trim. This, then is the first problem which confronts the athlete after he has decided for which event he is particularly suited.

No two athletes are alike in temperament and characteristics, and it is particularly true in regard to training, that "what is one man's meat, is another man's poison." Some athletes require much heavier and more strenuous track work to get into condition than others and it is for each one to study for himself just how much work on the track, how much sleep, and how much and what kind of food he requires to put himself into the best condition.

No fixed rules can be set for these matters, but these few general suggestions might well be followed. Take about eight hours sleep in each twenty-four. Never do track work too soon after eating, about one hour and a half to two hours should elapse before commencing exercise. Tobacco and alcohol in any form are strictly forbidden, and worry and nervous strain should be avoided. Ice water must not be thought of, though cool spring water is good if not taken in excessive quantities. A light rub before commencing exercising will preclude any possibility of straining a muscle, especially in the early spring and fall when it is quite cool. A thorough massage after exercising is very beneficial and keeps the muscles from becoming sore and stiff.

With regard to diet, individual taste must again be given some play, although not to such an extent as in the case of exercise. A good safe diet is probably somewhat as follows:—For breakfast, some cereal, eggs or fish, toast and fruit; for dinner, steak or chops, beef or mutton, with plainly cooked vegetables, stale bread or toast, and ice cream or some light well-cooked pudding for dessert; for supper, steak, chops, or chicken, dry or milk toast, and boiled rice or stewed prunes. This is not, of course, a hard and fast diet list and it may be varied in many ways, but it is pretty sure nothing on this list will prove harmful to the athlete. Pie, rich cake and puddings, gravies, freshly-made bread, and cabbage, should, however, be avoided.

Sprinting.

Records:—100 yards, Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23rd, 1906, 9 3-5 seconds.

100 yards, A. F. Duffy, May 31st, 1902, 9 3-5 seconds.

220 yards, R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, May 28th, 1910, 21 1-5 seconds.

440 yards, M. J. Long, on circular track, 47 4-5 seconds; on straightaway track, 47 seconds.

When one hears the name "sprint" the first impression is of a short race at top speed, and as such we consider any race from ten yards to three hundred yards. The quarter-mile race (four hundred and forty yards) requires much more strength and staying power than the shorter distances, although when one compares the wonderful speed at which the fastest athletes have covered the century distance—more than thirty feet per second—with that of the quarter-mile—about twenty-seven and

a half feet per second—it is readily seen that the quarter-mile is really a sprint.

The start is the most important factor in the running of the hundred yards and two hundred and twenty yards dashes. The best athletes develop their speed in the first thirty yards and often a half-foot gained on the start, wins a race. Therefore, to the sprinter it is quite essential that much practice be put into the start.

The low or crouch start is the one which is used by the present day athletes. Holes, sufficiently deep to permit the whole six spikes in each shoe to fit into comfortably, are dug either with a small trowel or with the runner's spikes. The front one for the left foot should be placed from two to three inches behind the starting line while the distance for the rear hole is measured by putting the left toe into the first hole and kneeling down with the right knee about two to two and one-half inches **in advance** of the left toe, the rear hole being dug where the right toe rests. When the athlete has taken his position "on the mark" which is the first starting caution, the weight of the body rests on the two hands, the left toes and the right knee. The caution "get set" being given, the body is brought to a position in which the weight is evenly balanced between the tips of the fingers of each hand—which are spread out with the thumbs pointing towards the body—and the left toe; the right toe being placed in the rear hole ready to push or spring off the mark at the crack of the pistol.

This position is used by Frank Lukeman, probably the most perfectly physically developed athlete that Canada has ever produced. Many will not agree, but

it is plainly evident that this position has advantages over that in which the right knee is placed just **opposite** the left toe and the hands brought much farther forward. The body, in the latter position is spread out too much and the spring or push to be had from the more "compact" start, is lost.

When the runner leaves the mark on the crack of the gun, besides getting all the push possible out of the right foot, and the right arm, which is thrown upwards and backwards, he should be very careful to make his first strides **short and choppy**, gradually lengthening them until about thirty yards, when he will have struck his full stride. Care should be taken to run well up on the toes and not to let the heels touch the ground. This will come very easy after a short practice.

Breathing is another important factor and a good practice is to take a breath as you are about to "get on the mark," exhale and take a deep breath as you "get set." This should be held until about fifty yards, when you exhale and take another, holding it until ninety yards from where a good deep breath will carry you over the mark. It must be remembered that the body travels much easier with the lungs fully inflated, hence the longer a breath can be held the greater benefit to the runner.

At the finish of a sprint, especially the one hundred yards dash, a spring for the tape is of great advantage. This should, of course, be taken without breaking the stride and will come naturally to an athlete with practice. It should be taken using all the speed of the race and throwing the body at the tape turning slightly to the right

or left according to the stride. This will be found to greatly assist the athlete and may be the means of winning a close race.

The quarter-mile run, as stated above, requires much more strength and staying power than the shorter sprints, and it can be plainly seen that a long, easy stride developed to take advantage of every inch of the length of limb and covering as much ground as possible, is far easier on the runner and requires less effort on his part. Here also, as in the shorter sprints, the arms play an important part. Some advocate the theory of swinging the arms in a sort of clawing motion, but one which works slightly across the body and not straight ahead and which brings the shoulders slightly into play will be found very much more natural and be of greater assistance.

An athlete must learn to judge his own speed and strength, and study his condition in order to decide the best way to run his race. It is a fallacy to depend on chance and "follow the crowd," as a definite plan for a race is a decided advantage. If one has an opportunity to watch how the other fellow trains and look out for his weak spots in running his races he has something which will prove a big asset in his favor. This is an athlete's prerogative and as in ordinary business, one must study the field in which he is competing and see just what he should or should not do.

Many more suggestions might be given, but space will not permit of it. However, if these few will be of any assistance to any athlete or athletic enthusiast, the writer's hopes will have been fully realized.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW

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A. C. Cory, Associate Editor.

P. Stewart, Agriculture.

J. N. Allen, Experimental.

C. A. Good, Horticulture.

J. P. Hales, Poultry.

J. A. Neilson, Query.

R. A. Finn, Alumni.

D. M. Smith, College Life.

D. G. Laird, Athletics.

P. C. Cannon, Artist.

M. Jones, Locals.

Florence Irwin, Macdonald.

Editorials

College Life

What a vast meaning these two words have to the one who has felt their magic. When a fellow walks through our corridors scarred by the fights and frolics of generations of college men, he feels something rising up within him. And there it is. He may not be able to define it, but it is the College Spirit. It is produced, may be, by the ghosts of good old days and good old times, and good old boys who have gone, and who have left the signs of their going upon the door-posts.

The freshman is soon smitten by it. The rambling corridors of this institution and the mysterious noises in them, after dark, awake the romance within him, be it ever so deeply covered. He is converted. When he hears others talk of College Spirit, he knows the meaning thereof. When some attempt to deify it, he is enthused. And so he is willing to undertake anything, from throwing a railway truck into the river to refusing to attend legitimate lectures in its name.

Perhaps, he but dimly comprehends the meaning of it all. But we think it is the ghosts of the lusty old boys, who have gone, that urge him on. He imagines he has a precedent to follow. He must do things that college men are expected to do. And consider Toronto and McGill Universities! Have they not become noted for their deeds of might—whether they be prowess at foot-ball or the gathering of doctors' and barbers' emblems in the twilight?

These feelings are shared and idealized by the sophomores. From them we hear much of College Spirit. We have heard, and shall hear, of many feats both hair-brained and valiant, proposed in the glorious name of this angel. The seniors agree in part, but they are more skeptical. College Spirit has somehow lost something of its glamour. Their duty to college life seems weaker; their responsibility to themselves more urgent. And the seniors are most skeptical of all. Especially if they have dropped out a year, do they become heretics. Ask

any one of them now what they think. They will speak lightly of College Spirit. They have come to work. They are looking outside the circle of College Life at the life work beyond.

But the ghosts smile at all this, and gradually they regain their hold, never as they did, but strongly still. For there is something in College Life that makes the heart of even the skeptic beat faster. Despite the fact that now we know that they who urge labor upon us most insistently in the name of the College Spirit, are seldom workers themselves, we feel a kindly congenial comradeship in the society of our fellows that leads us to undertake many things both wise and foolish.

Against the foolish things we might sound a note of warning, did not consistency forbid. Moreover it would be so useless! Individuals moved by the spirit will little heed, nor ever remember what we might say. For the spirit has lived time out of mind, and will continue so to do long after the new dining-hall has been replaced by a newer one.

Freshmen will idealize all things but study until Christmas examinations have brought them wisdom. Sophomores will wax over-bold and will lean toward a helpful hallowe'en and visits to the poultry yard, Juniors will ever divide their time between the College kitchen and the Macdonald Hall, while the Seniors encourage their athletic teams and write theses the last day. Best of all, old boys, when they meet, will talk of the days "back at the old school" over their pipes.

So let us be happy. The College Spirit lives, cynics to the contrary. Even though we are foolish sometimes, did not Solomon say "that in much wisdom is much sorrow?" Let us all be brothers together in this new year. Let us not fight each other more than brothers should fight; and if the other chap needs a little help, why just think of that shoulder of yours.

And remember always that you have a mother at home who prays each night that you will always be a gentleman.

Review Competitions

In the opening number we wish to draw your attention to the annual Review competitions. They have been held for the past two years, and our senior students are familiar with the rules and regulations concerning them already. For the benefit of the freshmen, we are giving full information herein.

The competitions are open to all subscribers. They are divided into four classes and a first prize of \$10, and a second prize of \$5, in books will be given in each class. It is to be hoped that this competition will receive the support of all our readers.

Let every one compete in at least one class. Don't wait too long before making a start, for each one requires thought and consideration.

The Classes.

1. Short stories, not exceeding 3,000 words in length.
2. Poems of any length.
3. Set of cartoons of three.
4. Set of photos of three.

Rules of Competition.

1. All competitors must be subscribers to the O. A. C. Review.

2. Subscriptions may be made any time previous to closing of contest.

3. Impartial judges, unknown to competitors will be selected by a special committee chosen from the association executive.

4. All material submitted will be judged under a "nom de plume."

5. All stories, poems, cartoons and photos must be original.

6. All material submitted whether it is awarded a prize or not becomes the property of the Review.

7. Number of entries not limited.

8. No competitor may win more than one prize in each section.

9. All photos and cartoons must be submitted at the Review Office, not later than October 1st.

10. All stories and poems must be submitted at the Review Office, not later than October 15th.

Special Rules.

Stories—

1. Choice of subject left to competitor.

2. Stories must not exceed 3,000 words in length, and may be illustrated.

Photos, set of three—

1. All pictures must be representative of Canadian Country life.

2. The Review reserves the right to demand the use of the negatives of any photo submitted.

3. Negatives used will be returned to the owner.

Cartoons, set of three—

1. All cartoons must be centered on College Life.

2. All productions which are awarded first prize will appear in the Special Christmas Review.

Wanted

"The practical back-to-the-farm movement, as F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, sees it, is the call which is sweeping graduates of agricultural colleges into jobs the moment they are graduated. Any youngster," says Coburn of Kansas, "with a technical training can get a job here in the Sunflower State as farm manager or something or other. We need 'em and a lot of 'em. We need so many that we cannot be over choice. Most any young chap who knows enough to shiver when he's cold can land a job nowadays if he has had scientific teaching in the right kind of farming. We have twenty-five hundred lads in our State Agricultural College now, and the roll is ever growing. At that, higher farming education has scarcely begun. Just wait till the country wakes up to the fact that there is a

new profession that offers six living jobs to the graduate where law and medicine don't offer one-sixth of a job! Then we'll have a back-to-the-farm movement that isn't the wail of the city man who wants to beat the farmer down on his food prices!"

"Coburn of Kansas is a great booster. Better than that, he is a long-headed booster. He looks ahead in solid facts and figures, not back to the visitation of the grasshopper."

So writes the editor of the Country Gentleman. It will fall as music upon our ears. And it is true simply from the nature of things.

When the Creator established the air and laid down the waters, He laid the foundation of agriculture—the oldest science in the world. But men were busy for so many centuries with miracles high in the heavens above the earth and with marvels deep in

the waters beneath the earth, that they overlooked the commonest products of the earth—the newest science. The oldest science and the newest—what wonderful fields open before us.

Medicine has been studied for centuries, and the way has been blazed. The law was old when Rome was young, and the road has been worn smooth. The Church has given the world her great men since the days of Christ. But we have all the way before us scientific agriculture, and the allied sciences are young. Her great men are to be. This is our golden age. Never has there been such a one before and never will there be another like the next one hundred years, perhaps.

The rise of the great farm journals is one indication of the dawning. And who would have dared to assert

twenty years ago that the Canadian Government would grant \$10,000,000 for agricultural educational purposes. All over this land and in the land to the south of and in the lands beyond the seas visible signs prove the birth of the fourth profession.

But money is not all. To the man of ambition and principle there is more in life than wealth—although it has its place. Names in our science shall be made in the next hundred years as great and lasting as those of the famous scientists who have gone. And the work holds all the satisfaction of moral well-doing. For what can be greater than to make men and women happier, more refined, wiser and wealthier? And that is what the fourth profession is doing and shall do.

Write To Mother

A great deal is "doing" just now at the re-opening. Many a chap, particularly if he is not a freshman, will have days too full he will think, to do much writing. But remember there is one letter that you owe. It is to your mother. Perhaps it is in your drawer now without a stamp, or maybe it is only in your head. But send it.

The Mater is sad to see her man child slipping away from her. She realizes that her apron strings have lost their power.

"Princes and fairies all have had
their day,
The tender glamour of good-night is
past,
You shut your heart as men do when
you pray,

The world has got my little boy at
last."

But remember this, old man, the change is all in you. Never has the Mater changed, nor shall she ever. When death comes she shall be the same and through eternity—or our religion is false. In sickness and disgrace she is the last to stand by her son. Nothing you can do or that others can do will change her love. You may break her heart, but you will never kill her affection.

Most of our mothers have made a sorry investment in us if the truth were known. Pain and sacrifice she has suffered cheerfully that we might live. She held our little forms once and had visions such as the best of us are not good enough to know. She

gave us all and has asked little in return. In business a man pays one hundred cents on the dollar; but what have you paid your mother on her investment?

Dear old mother! She asks little. More than all in the world to her is just our love and trust as it was when she learned us that a lie was vile. What you may do tomorrow will give the Mater little happiness.

Your love day by day is her utmost joy—and are you sure there will be a tomorrow.

So just sit down now, old chap. You aren't so busy but you can write a line. All you need to tell is that you are thinking of her and the Daddy and the old home and that they will never lose their grip. Maybe just now your mother is praying for you.

How To Become Popular

The desire to stand well among one's fellows is natural, and, when properly regulated, profitable. The extent of a man's popularity often depends on some natural endowment; but no man need be unpopular and no special natural endowment is necessary for a man to make himself extremely popular.

If you would be popular do not try to be. Forget all about yourself for four years and you may wake up to find yourself popular.

Deserve popularity and you generally get it.

Respect is the highest form of popularity. Don't confuse it with toleration.

Popularity means power — power means responsibility.

Popularity is never founded on mental or moral weakness.

Charity, cheerfulness, sympathy, unselfishness, good sense and action are some of the ingredients of popularity.

See and respect the good points in all other men.

To the best of your ability, as opportunity offers, help everyone of your fellows into a clearer understanding of the possibilities of his own life.

Let the best interests of your friends, your class, and your university take possession of your life.

Don't continually thrust yourself before other men's eyes, but make a place for yourself in their hearts.

It is better to be right than popular—but unpopularity is far from a sure sign of being right.

“Not in the Curriculum.”

ALUMNI

District Representative Number

How Mac is Making Hastings

THE office of the Hastings County Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture was opened up in Stirling in the summer of 1910, with A. D. McIntosh in charge. Mr. McIntosh has been very successful in getting the farmers to visit the office frequently. He has brought this about by having the School Board, the Agricultural Society, the Horticultural Society, the Women's Institute, the Cheese Board, and various associations to hold their regular meetings in the office. In this way the most progressive and public-spirited citizens come in close touch with the work of the Department.

Many drainage demonstrations are held each year in the county, and at the present time a traction ditcher is in operation on the beautiful, large farm of Mr. Ed. Mallory, in the Township of Sidney.

Orchard demonstrations have been a feature of district representative work in Hastings County until the matter of cultivation, pruning, spraying and fertilizing of orchards is becoming quite common in the best fruit sections. Some power sprayers are being introduced each year. So many calls were made on the district representative for assistance that an orchard expert, J. W. Schuyler, of Simcoe, Ont., was sent by the department for two seasons to carry on the

orchard development work. The Hastings County Fruit Growers' Association was organized in 1912 as the result of Mr. Schuyler's very valuable and able assistance.

Not less important was the organization of the Belleville District Holstein Breeders' Club, the Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club and of the L'Amable Horse Breeders' Association, for all the members are live, wide-awake farmers, and their numbers include breeders of world-wide reputation, and their stables contain prize winners at the largest stock shows in the country. Names like those of Alex. Hume, Fred. Mallory, Wm. Stewart, Jas. Caskey and many others, have become by-words among leaders of the county's live stock industry. The numerous short courses in stock judging, bee demonstrations, etc., and particularly the six weeks' courses in the Stirling High School, have been very well attended.

Rural School Fall Fairs and School Gardens have not been as successfully introduced as in some other counties, but considerable progress is being made.

The opportunities for advancing scientific agriculture are many and varied; and the district representatives find unlimited scope for both their time and talents in the development of a Greater Canada by bring-

ing the Agriculture College to the farmers' doors.

In 1911 Mr. E. B. Palmer, of Norwich, very creditably filled the position of Assistant Representative. Since then Mr. Wm. Kerr, of Bancroft, has been the right hand partner to Mr. McIntosh.

Mac declines to send us his picture (which he says he has had taken

seven times, but it takes years to develop them). We guess that Mac is solving the "labor" problem on his beautiful farm in River Valley, where the fruit grows luscious and the trout "eat good."

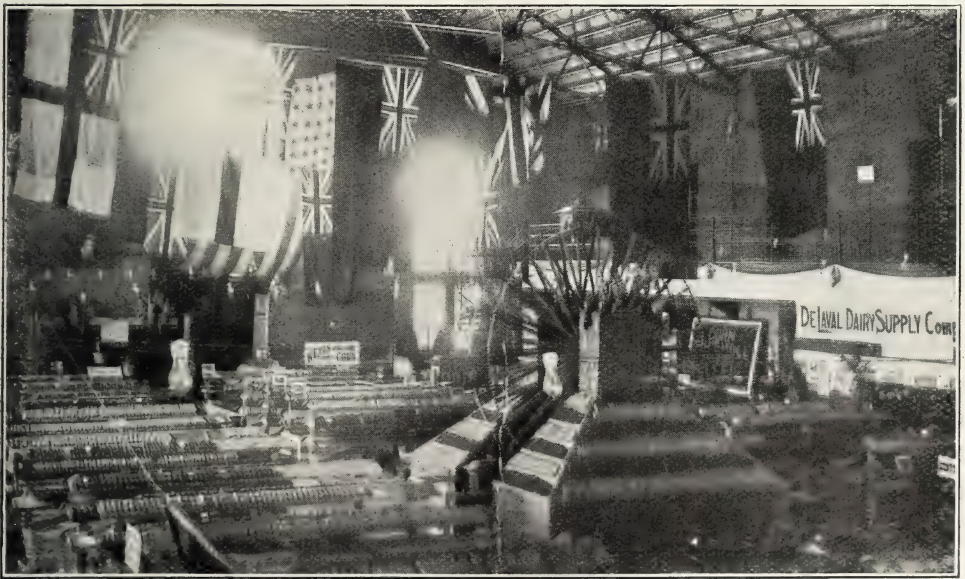
Success to Mac and his assistant in their work as District Representatives in Hastings.

A Prophet in the Corn Belt

W. E. J. Edwards graduated in the spring of 1910, and spent the next year as assistant representative of the Ontario Department of Agricul-

ture as representative and has occupied this position since that time.

One of the chief lines of endeavor developed through the Essex office is



Ontario Corn Show, 1913.

ture in Essex County. In the spring of 1911 he was appointed representative for York County and opened the office in Newmarket, spending the summer there. During the summer the representative of the Essex office went west and in the fall of 1911, upon the solicitation of a large number of Essex people, Mr. Edwards was transferred to the Essex

the Ontario Corn Growers' Association. The motto of this organization is "Better Corn and More Of It," and if the success of the corn exhibitions that have been held by the association are any indication, the work has not been in vain. At the inception of this movement the first corn show was a small affair, there being about 200 entries of corn on exhibition and

but \$100.00 was offered in prizes. The farmers were dubious of the benefits to be derived, and but few attended the first two days. The attendance which was small being composed largely of town people. Before the show was over, however, the tillers of the soil began to realize that there was something of benefit for them, and they attended in somewhat larger numbers.

In comparison to this first corn exhibition the one held last winter in the city of Windsor is a good indication of the success of the movement and how it has been appreciated and supported by the corn growers of Southwestern Ontario. Sixteen hundred dollars was offered in prizes, between 2,500 and 3,000 entries were on the shelves, and the attendance was estimated at 15,000 people. This shows very rapid growth indeed when it is considered that the association is but five years old. The exhibition lasts four days and the best speakers that can be obtained on the continent are engaged to speak on corn growing and other allied subjects. The quality of the corn shown and grown by the

exhibitors compared with that shown and grown by these same men four years ago, when the work was started, is very gratifying, and has been of immeasurable benefit to the Corn Growers of Southwestern Ontario, and also to ensilage growers of the Dominion, as the latter procure the bulk of their seed from the district covered by this association. Timely bulletins are sent out through the association and several School Corn Shows are held each year.

Another feature of the Essex branch is stock judging contests for young men. A number of these are held each fall. One was held last winter for the championship of the county, a \$50.00 silver trophy being given the winner and \$25.00 worth of stock books were given as other prizes.

In many other ways our old friend Edwards is getting on. Best of all he is making the county of Essex get on too. They say down there he rings the bell every time. In fact we conclude he is fond of ringing bells; that is of some kinds of ringing bells. You know.

Taking Dufferin's Measure

The office of the district branch of the Ontario department of agriculture for Dufferin county was opened in Orangeville in June, 1911, with H. A. Dorrance, the present representative, a graduate of 1911, in charge.

Dufferin county is a district in which mixed farming is engaged in almost exclusively. The work carried on by the office has been in keeping with this line of farming. A good portion of the county is low-lying land, and underdrainage has been made a special feature of the

work in this district. A ditching machine has been started by private means in the locality and a large amount of underdrainage has been done.

The growing of corn and alfalfa has been very greatly encouraged and large numbers of silos are being erected and excellent crops of corn being grown. Special attention has been paid to the orchard problems of the district and a large number of farmers are taking an added interest in neglected orchards.

Short courses in stock and seed

judging and longer courses in agriculture have been held at various points throughout the district.

Probably the most important and successful feature of the work has been the rural school fair movement. In 1912 the first school fair was held with six schools taking part in the competition. A fair was held for these schools with an entry list of some two hundred and fifty and an attendance of parents and children to the number of between five and six hundred. The movement has been very largely extended this year and this work has been one of the special features of work for this season.

Special attention is being also

given in enabling farmers to secure farm laborers. The work of the district representative is increasing rapidly and as time goes on, as people become more and more acquainted with the work that is being done, the more are the increased demands upon the time of the representative.

The movement appears to be a popular one and one that is producing the very best of results and should mean much to the agricultural conditions of the country.

The '13 year men still left will remember Dorrance. He is doing all that we expected he would do. Ask the men of Dufferin. They will tell you that he is some "big pumpkins" all right, all right.

W. D. Porter's Idea of a Good Time

Most readers of the Review are now acquainted, in a general way, with the work of the district representative, so out of commiseration for the perusers of this issue I shall briefly outline a series of efforts made necessary by the conditions and circumstances in this particular county.

Although the fruit area proper in the county is yet free from infestations by dangerously injurious insects and diseases, yet the San Jose scale is finding its way northward and causes considerable alarm. Last spring we pruned and sprayed a dozen orchards over the entire south part of the county in order that the people might understand the operations and save, if they wished, their orchards from destruction by the scale. In order to carry on this work the county council appropriated \$250 00, and Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, of the fruit branch, assisted in the work

to a still larger amount. Orchards in various stages of attack were treated, and the results will demonstrate to what extent an orchard may be injured and still be reclaimed by proper treatment.

Although no special work has been conducted in the fruit sections, much time has been spent in demonstrations and calling at individual farms, where the orchard is claiming increased attention. Requests from growers to visit their places and discuss problems with them are numerous indeed and far better work can be done in that way than by instituting special work. New departures are necessary at times to create an interest, but personal visits to the individual plantations are productive of the most good and naturally follow any series of revivals.

A sales and market branch in the agricultural system is the most necessary institution today. That will

put the horse in its proper relation to the cart—not behind it. We have done our best to organize a number of associations for the marketing of fruit, and in this respect have been fairly successful. The agricultural department at Toronto has not been asleep to the importance, either, of such a move and that the fruit branch should be instrumental in organizing a central sales agency is very gratifying and helpful in the work.

Selection of corn for seed has not been common in Lambton County, although it is especially adapted for its production. Seed corn has been imported with the result that the crop matures a week to ten days later than that grown from home grown seed. A corn growers association has been organized this summer to encourage selection and seed production as well as to glean information that will enhance the importance of the corn crop.

Acre fields of corn and alfalfa are being supervised throughout the county where sufficient stress is not laid upon their value and importance. We wish to see them the premier farm crops where conditions warrant and have procured the seed and what fertilizers are necessary, free of charge, for the farmers, in order to carry our plans into execution.

Owing to the character of the soil and the topographical conditions of the county underdrainage is practised extensively. Last year the office made plans for over 1,000 acres

of lands and profiles of over 15 miles of individual drains. Seldom are there less than 20 applications lying at the office awaiting attention which keeps the representative and assistants busy in conjunction with the other lines of work.

Lambton county has been a pioneer in making known her latent possibilities. Publicity work has been engaged in for about three years by the office and during that time four displays have been selected at the leading exhibitions at Toronto. Booklets and descriptive literature have been distributed, not only making known to prospective settlers what chances exist in the county, but acquainting residents as well of resources they knew nothing of.

Short courses and classes; demonstrations and fruit meetings; school fall fairs and educational exhibits are all made use of to extend the work to the various parts of the county and convey in part the desire of the representative to assist in every way in the development of the agricultural interests and in the promotion of better times.

As for an autobiography the writer graduated from the O. A. C. in 1911, and since that time has been engaged in representative work in Lambton County, the first ten months as assistant to S. E. Todd. Subsequent to that time you will find a detailed record of successes and misfortunes written between the lines of the preceding paragraphs.



COLLEGE LIFE

How To Begin

REALIZE at the start that your class will divide itself in time into those who follow and those who lead. The former are unfortunately much too numerous. They are characterized as "good fellows," seldom as men. Their character and conduct depend largely on the "crowd they travel with" and the company in which they are. They let other men do their thinking for them and accept the ideas of these men without examining them for their worth. The men who lead, do so because they have a positive forcefulness about them. They may lead through ability; they may lead because of personality. They may lead not at all officially, but by virtue of their convictions and their adherence to them they are recognized as leaders. Which sort of man is it preferable to be? Would you rather assert your independence and stand alone when necessary or be one who always does what the crowd does?

There is much in college life for you to learn; keep your eyes open and your mouth shut.

Have carefully thought-out ideas of right and wrong and stand by them. Do not condemn others who have entirely different ideas.

Be open to the new ideas and impressions which association with your fellows will naturally bring, but do not be deceived by the careless exteriors of these fellows. Gold is found in the bed of the stream, not

floating along with the ripples of its surface.

Conform easily to harmless customs. Doing so will bring you quickly into touch with college life and what is even more worthy of consideration, it will develop in you that ready adaptability to surroundings which is so important an element of a man's success in life.

Do not overthrow all existing standards until the college has had time to find out that you are in it. Most of these standards are the result of a long process of evolution, and it is often rather dangerous for a freshman to undertake to change them.

Don't be too generous with the history of your past.

Begin with the end in mind. The tape is necessary for the runner before he responds to the "get set" of the starter. The goal line must be fixed for the football player before the whistle blows for the first "kick-off." Know what you want to do while in college just as soon as possible and then begin your game in earnest. Remember that before the tape is reached or the goal line crossed your peculiar merits will have ample time to disclose themselves. Let others talk about them.

When the end is reached you will stand before your fellows for just about what you are. It is worth while trying to make and keep yourself worthy of their esteem, for your place in the hearts of your fellows

and your influence over their lives in senior year may well measure the success or failure of your college course. That place and influence is the result of inward worth and not, as sometimes appears, of an apparent popularity.

Do not be misled into thinking that the men who seem to be leaders in the life of your class in freshman year will be remembered in your class history as its true leaders. You will find them usually in very unimportant positions in both the class life and their classmates' estimation by senior year, if they have not previously fallen by the wayside. Frequently these men do not endure through the four years but give up college. They are like those over-confident runners who start out on a long distance race at a rapid pace and gradually find themselves being passed by those who ran more modestly at first and if they finished at all, they cross the line a poor last. The leaders of your class in its senior year will be those who have been tested in the four years of intimate association and have been proved worthy; not those whose preparatory school reputation or winning manners have exalted on first sight, who, when weighed in the balance of college life, have been found wanting.

You are but one among many; yet realize that one man by quiet, sensible, persistent striving can change the whole tone of a class or university.

"Do something, and do that something well."

"The way to do a thing is to do it. The way to begin to do a thing is to begin."

"Not in the Curriculum."

German Again.

The following letter has been handed to the editor. It explains itself, and we are making no further comment upon it, neither do we hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed therein. We publish it simply as an expression of opinion. We shall welcome all such letters dealing in a straightforward way with any college problem. Our only stipulation is that each letter must have the signature of the writer attached:

Editor O. A. C. Review:

Efficiency is or ought to be the paramount object to which ambition may lead us. Without it our learning is of small value and education counts but little. Therefore in our college curriculum each and every subject taught ought ultimately to lead to increased **efficiency**. The Ontario Agricultural College holds the enviable record of being the most efficient of its kind on the continent, and deservedly so, but it is owing to the impression that there is a possibility of improvement that I submit these few lines.

I refer to the teaching of German in the third and fourth years. Just why German should have been chosen I cannot imagine. Comparatively few of our English words are derived from the German language. Scarcely one per cent. of the students become sufficiently proficient to either read comfortably or speak intelligibly as the course is too short; and more than this in ninety-five cases out of a hundred the language is of very little use to the student after graduating. It was owing to the realization of these facts by the graduating class that most of the German grammars

were piled in a heap and burned at the close of the term this year.

It was not disliked specially on account of its difficultness. Cryptogamic botany and the various branches of chemistry were just as difficult, but it was due to the fact that it did not lead to **efficiency**.

To my mind Latin might be taught with much better results and certainly would be of more direct benefit to the student, especially in becoming

Mrs. John Mowbray, of Thamesville, Ont., was united in marriage to William Robert Reek, B.S.A., of London, England, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Reek, of Blenheim, Ont., the Rev. Jas. Ainesly officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, and in a lovely gown of white duchess satin trimmed with pearls, with tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of roses and lily of the valley. She wore a beautiful cameo



An Old Friend in a New Position.

acquainted with scientific terms would Latin be helpful. Would it not be advisable to commence in the first and second years with elementary work, such as the root-words and common phrases? This would then act as a foundation for continuing it more systematically in the third and fourth years. Ernest K. Hampson.

A very pretty wedding took place in the Presbyterian Church, Botany, Ont., on Saturday, June 21, when Carrie Bernice, second daughter of

brooch set with pearls, the gift of the groom. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Tena, and Miss Muriel Peart, of Burlington, both being gowned in palest yellow charmeuse, with large picture hats with daisies, and carrying sweet peas. Mr. Reginald Moorehouse, "Chinky Senior," of Florence, Ont., attended as groomsman, and Messrs. W. T. Hunter and G. P. McRostie, of Chatham, Ont., most ably assisted as ushers. Miss Florence Reek, of Blenheim, played the wedding march, and Miss Agnes

Stewart, formerly of Macdonald Hall, sang the solo, "O, Promise Me," in a most pleasing manner, during the signing of the register. The groom's gift to the bridesmaids and soloist were pretty pearl rings, and to the groomsman cuff links, and to the ushers en-

graved tie pins. A reception was held at the home of the bride, after which Mr. and Mrs. Reek left for a short trip to Western points, the bride wearing a serge suit and Panama hat. They will return soon to London, England, where they will reside in future.

MACDONALD

A Welcome To Macdonald

TO the new girls coming to Macdonald we extend a welcome.

It isn't hard to remember one year ago, when we were new girls too, and everything seemed so strange, and everyone seemed to know everyone else, and we were the only one unknown,—the one out in the cold. For the first few days, or even a week we felt the least bit strange,—and, let us whisper it— even foolishly wondered why we ever came. We are glad we had those few lonely days, for short as they now seem, they still tend to remind us that other girls may sometimes be lonely too. We want you to feel at home amongst us, and we intend to do our part to make you feel at home at once.

One year isn't such a long time, and, yet, one can learn such a lot in one year. There will be many things you'll want to know the first few weeks. Come to the black-tied Seniors. It will tickle their pride—and they'll be able to help you too. Occasionally it may be necessary for us to "shish" at you during study-hour,

but that is for your own good as well as ours. From eight to ten every evening, except Friday, we girls are expected to study—or at least keep quiet in our room. At first it may seem hard for you to settle down, but you'll not be sorry near exam. time, if you've observed study-hour. Then too, one should observe the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would be done by"—for although you may be clever enough to get along without studying, we all can't. We girls have a form of student government and under our Lady-Superintendent, the house-president has authority to keep order in the Hall. If any noise occurs during study-hour, the nearest Senior is supposed to assist the house-president by reminding the Juniors of our regulations, until they become accustomed to them. This will all look so different to you girls a year from now, when you are Seniors, and look at things with a Senior's eye—and you will understand then. Once again, we extend a hearty welcome to all newcomers to Mac.

Greetings to Mac Girls from a Western ex-Student.

Just now, while you are so absorbed in school affairs you haven't time, I know, to be interested in ex-students, but ex-students are always interested in "Mac." and "Macites"; so I am going to tell you some of the many opportunities "Macites" have in the big West of Canada.

First, you Short Course girls, Associates and Homemakers, your course should make you broader-minded and more useful women, and the advantages to any community of one sympathetic womanly woman can not be over-estimated. There are ever so many lonely communities ready to welcome you and follow your leadership, and even our larger centres with their more varied interests need young women with the best equipment for homemaking.

Then for the professional positions Mac girls are very popular, as witness the many cities that number them in their responsible positions for Home Economic graduates, — Vancouver, New Westminster, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Camrose, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon and Winnipeg. These positions are varied and include those of professional housekeepers, dietitians, teachers, lecturers, demonstrators, organizers of women's clubs and newspaper writers. These positions are not by any means exhausted. With the rapid development of the West all these branches of education are developing too,—five years ago Winnipeg boasted of one Home Economics teacher—to-day she has ten, and next year will have several more. This is but one instance of how the work is extending. If you are fond of variety there are Short Courses

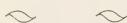
throughout one province for several weeks in the year, special summer trains in connection with the Agricultural College of another Province, on which one car is fitted up as a demonstrating kitchen for Home Economics. The University of another Province sends demonstrators around to the women's clubs in connection with the University extension work. A trip of this kind to the many little prairie hamlets and homes is very novel and very interesting. You may be called on to demonstrate from a little church pulpit with an interested audience of housekeepers and lonely bachelor homesteaders, ready to ask questions pertaining to housekeeping and homemaking. Or in a two-roomed shack where two or three dozen women have driven from four to ten miles to listen to you for an hour, and you draw a narrow table into a doorway between the rooms and get nearly cross-eyed trying to see your audience in both rooms at once, or it may be in a barn with a temporary platform where the gophers interrupt the easy flow of your introductory remarks by nibbling at your toes. The drives across the prairie, which is a beautiful big flower garden in the summer, is one of the delightful features of this outing. Then too, the work is pleasant, for prairie people all seem imbued with the proverbial Irish hospitality and have the happy knack of making you feel as if you had been of some use to them.

Well, girls, when exams. are crowding and things seem insurmountable, adopt the Western optimistic spirit and be cheery for really it does all "come out right in the end" at Mac.

The Consumers' League.

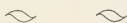
The first Consumers' League in

Canada is that of the Calgary women, instituted with the avowed purpose of studying the increasing cost of living and counteracting the same by legitimate means within its power. The league has taken up the city market and is contributing largely to the success of that civic enterprise.



Delegates to Y. W. Conference.

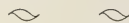
Miss Jeanette Babb, our Y. W. President, and Miss May Lees were delegates to the Y. W. conference at Elgin House, Muskoka, this summer.



Positions Secured.

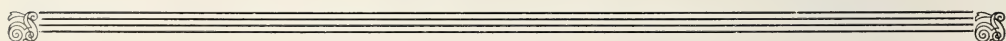
No doubt the girls will be pleased to hear that a number of our graduates of this year have already secured splendid positions. Miss F.

Day is teaching Household Science in Regina schools, Miss C. McLauren in Saskatoon and Miss M. Kay on the consolidated staff at Guelph, while Miss H. Johnston has a position in connection with the Y. W. work in Toronto.

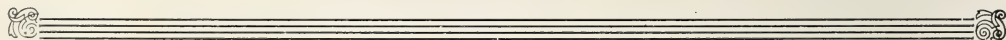


The New House President.

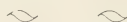
The students last term elected Miss Jean Cavers to the position of House President for 1913-14. This position carries with it a great deal of honor, and also a great deal of responsibility — such responsibility that one girl cannot successfully carry alone. So it behooves us to rally around our leader, and make this a banner year in Mac. Hall affairs.



Much Ado About Nothing

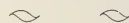


One of the Freshmen was out for a drive into the country recently. On the way he heard a chug-chug behind him, and not knowing what his spirited horse might do when the automobile passed, he jumped out and held it by the head. After a patient wait of five minutes, and still no auto, he turned for advice to his companion, one of the Junior Housekeepers. "Oh, jump in, it's only an old bull-frog," was all the satisfaction he received.



One of the Homemakers, upon being asked what she was expecting to

do, replied: "Oh, I am going to be a confectioner's blacksmith." Her explanation was that she intended spending the summer "shooing flies" for her mother.



First Sr.—"What were you doing this summer?"

Second Sr.—"Well, I put in three weeks hard work in our dining-room and was sick the rest of the summer."

Miss G.—"College men no longer study the three r's—but the three f's—feeds, fights and fusses."

The Melting Pot

"Some little talk awhile of me and thee
There seemed—and then no more of thee and me."

The Passer-By—That means me. I have passed to and fro considerably and have heard many things. And now I am to tell you of some of them. You don't know who I am: and you won't know. I am simply The Passer-By. In these columns I shall discuss from time to time those things that we are all thinking about. And if my judgments seem weak—if you pause with a finger on one of my inspirations and say, "This is not the truth," let the argument pass, as I am passing, nameless and unknown.

Hazing Is In The Air. I hear it all around me. I can see it in the sly glances of the Sophomores. I can feel it in the atmosphere. And my mind is carried backward to my hazing. I am not vindictive, I hope. But some day a certain person and I are to have a reckoning. That is what one hazing did for me—and him.

And why hazing forsooth? In this number a history of these brotherly events are duly set in order. The article is given as a protest. But the writer didn't cover quite all the ground. Yesterday I met an old '11 boy and we talked of hazing. "The '10 fellows were easy," said this hero. "We put it over them all the time we were at college." So much for the brotherly love that the author talks of.

And there are other things a-plenty, which he didn't mention. For instance the '12-'13 fights were more

serious, even, than he has stated. They ended in a Donnybrook exhibition in the judging pavilion one morning, at 2 a.m., in March. Had not the famous Rusty Campbell, of '12, unfortunately fainted at the psychological moment, there would have been broken heads. One '13 boy encompassed a broken nose as it was. I know him well.

So you see there are two sides to the question. But in justice to history, let it be said, the lenient side has been most successful. It might be repeated profitably this year. '13 gave a perfectly clean initiation, but a rare good fight in 1910. Everyone was pleased. A little fighting doesn't hurt anyone.

Sixteen doesn't object to a tussle, and, be sure, '17 won't be backward. They are all young Canadians and a scrap won't dismay them. Broken bones and black eyes are not necessary either. It's a bunch of poor sports, for sure, that would either be afraid to follow up a square game or to so far lose its temper as to wish an unoffending chap bodily harm. And this applies to every year in the old school.

But There Is Hazing And Hazing. The initiation is the most innocent form. The hazing that we hear less of is more potent in its effects. Often these are visible for days. Many comical things occur, to be sure, but the victim rarely sees the humorous side. I have known a chap's pride to be very badly wounded by a hazing experience at the Hall. Moreover when the Mac is the cause of a hazing there are others who are

apt to have wounded pride. But this question needs little thought. Gentlemen will not, nor have ever, taken any part in a hazing connected with that institution, and thank heaven, the gentlemen are in the ascendancy at the old school.

If I were an anxious mother or a nervous old gentleman I should condemn all hazing. But I am neither. I am a college man who has gone through the mill. I have seen the evils of hazing. Everyone with common sense can see them if he does not let a few rattle-brained boys obscure his vision. But I have seen the benefits—real, enduring and bountiful benefits—of hazing, too.

I knew a big, stout fellow who came to school with the avowed intention of stirring the place around some—and he proceeded to do it, too. After he had been held under the surface of the reservoir for half a minute he was only mildly profane. Another half and he could have posed as a model sheep. His fellow students enjoyed life more pleasantly because of his hazing.

I knew another boy, one of the smart type. He valued his good looks beyond all things. He had an arrogant bearing and was developing vicious traits of character. After his hair had been closely shorn and a little wise advice given, he became a respectable citizen and has been successful. The hazing saved him.

And it will save many more. The authorities should not act in these cases. Action should come from the students. If a man be once expelled he is down and out. But if his fellows act soon enough he may be shown his folly in time to make a good man of him. Besides while some men consider it brave to defy the authorities

none ever take the public condemnation of their fellows in this way. Wherefore I contend that hazing has a legitimate place in the life of a college—that is, proper hazing at the proper time.

The Cosmopolitan Club is still with us. Looking back over the last few years of college history I have known no organization that has become more prominent in so short a time—nor more unpopular.

Now what is wrong with this association? In 1909, at its inception, we heard much about it. The organizers pointed out, with great feeling, how beneficial it would be to the growth of a healthy college spirit. In this school, it was explained, we had men from both sides of the globe. Under the shielding wing of the Cosmopolitan Club they would meet as chums and a mutual friendship and admiration would develop between the races. All of which was very fine and would have been highly beneficial had it only happened.

But it did not happen. The club passed from the hands of its founders and became dominated by a certain clique of men who were neither popular with the staff, the student body, nor with their compatriots. As a result the Cosmopolitan Club became notorious as a selfish fraternal body that had no claim either to its name or to the principles upon which it was organized. Of course, not every member was objectionable. On the contrary some extremely level-headed boys and mighty good fellows were connected with it, and they have brought it through with at least the name intact. But generally speaking I think, the student body regards the association in much the light in which I have painted it.

Now what shall we do? Shall we allow this club to degenerate to the first frat of our school?

We dare not do this. The histories of American colleges and of our own universities have proven that frats are not conducive to healthy social relations. It is a time that the Cosmopolitan Club became either cosmopolitan or that it ceased to be recognized at all as a college society.

Now I know that the leaders of the club this year are striving for the former. With Bill Hunter and George Spencer at its head I have more hope for the society than I have had since the days of its babyhood. I am inclined to believe that the youth that has strayed into the ways of cigarettes and late dinners will grow up into a healthy young man yet.

But the reformation must come from the inside. The student body will not take a generous view of the club until it becomes a generous club. Those members that are not popular or desirable must be black-balled and a list of membership must be compiled to represent every race in this college fairly, according to its numbers.

After all when you stop to consider it, our student body constitutes a large cosmopolitan club. It is a very successful one, too. And for why? Well, I maintain simply, because the nations represented therein, vote, of course, according to their strength. The majority rules—and the majority is well satisfied thereat. The whole trouble with the Cosmopolitan Club has been, that a minority has taken upon themselves to be the social leaders, regardless of the sentiments of the majority. And it doesn't go down.

This may be a selfish view. But history, I think, has pretty well proven it to be correct—both the history of our college and of all responsible governments. The club may some day become a missionary body in which a few fellows of high ideals and sterling principles will endeavor to refine the student body as a whole. But I doubt it. Missionaries have a hard row to hoe at best—and they usually desire some pay for their services.

But I repeat, I have hopes of something being accomplished this year with Bill Hunter and George Spencer at the steering gear. If they can prune the dead wood away from the trunk and graft on a few desirable varieties, they will find many friends with them too.

I Saw A Smarty To-day. He was standing on the side-line, explaining how to punt. He didn't punt though, he was just telling how it should be done. He had a small felt hat with the rim pulled down all the way around and in some marvellous way a limp cigarette adhered to his lower lip. His short trousers displayed a touching vision of silk hosiery, and he talked and walked with an accurate reproduction of the pampered young gentleman seeing the world. Oh, he was dressed right properly, was this young blade, and he will make a hit with various young ladies for a time—who should know better. But that clinging air of jaunty rowdyism that no one can quite describe, but which everyone marks, marred it all.

I have seen many boys like this one come here. I have known one or two to develop here, and I have known a few to become good men here. But

I have never known one to be **made** here. What wise man was it who said a fool is never made at college, but is only developed there? They have had different varieties of hats and socks, but the carefully cultivated air of near-roughness has sat on them all. I do not remember any one of them to have weathered their course. But they usually have been popular to a certain extent and with a certain element.

They were usually friendly with the ladies—partly, no doubt, because they posed for the ladies. Partly too, because old nature has made her ideal man brave to win in the life fight, and many have mistaken this rudeness for bravery. Anyone might be mistaken too, until he meets my hero in a free fight in the corridor or until he tries to line him up in an unpopular issue.

But That Is Neither Here Nor There. We are not concerned with his flirtations. We just wonder what his influence will be on his fellows. I heard this chap remark in haughty tones, that he was not used to work. He failed to understand why he should be compelled to labor in the fields. And I thought that I noticed an inclination among the boys around him to be ashamed that they were acquainted with the bald end of a pitch fork. I thought of a time once when I listened to one of this species in my first year and how I tried to apologize because I was a farmer; and then I knew that for the moment this one dominated the group.

I should have been sad, but I have witnessed the scene too often for that. Six months hence the boys who envied him may be shaping up for presidents of college associations. But the gentleman who cares not for labor will be down and out. His prestige will have gone long before and he will be developing into a knocker or will be seen more on the streets of Guelph than upon the campus. He may weather the first year, but the second will floor him. If he wins success by any chance in that exam., it will turn to ashes in his fourth.

So don't be led by the nose, boys. Don't listen to the man who talks the loudest nor compare your clothes with his. Don't think you've got to imitate him to be great. Have all the fun you like and if you become noted as a disturber of the peace, only, you'll always have a chance to come back strong for the last round. But if you become recognized as a tough or a loafer, you may as well stop. There are just two men that the staff has no use for. One is the fellow who is not straight; the other is the chap who will not work. How odious is the one who combines both these vices!

The college has no degrees for him nor has the world any place in which to hide him, but a grave. Just drop in and ask the president right now before you put in another day, if you don't believe.

The Passer By

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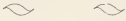
LOCALS



Mr. Charlesworth—"Vining, you appear to be specializing in your study of German."

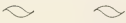
Vining—"How's that?"

Professor—"Why, it seems you're confining your attention exclusively to the feminine gender."



Prof. Day—"What happens when a man's temperature goes down as low as it can go?"

Freshman—"He has cold feet, sir."



Woltz (to Station Master at Perth)—"Can I catch the 3:30 train for Guelph?"

S. M. A. P.—"It depends on how fast you can run, sir. It's got nearly three minutes' start."

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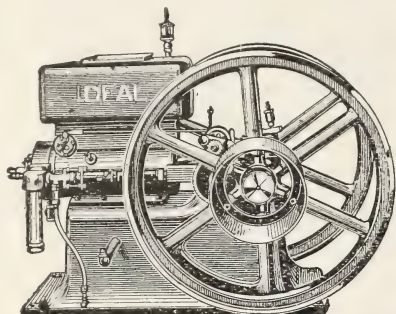
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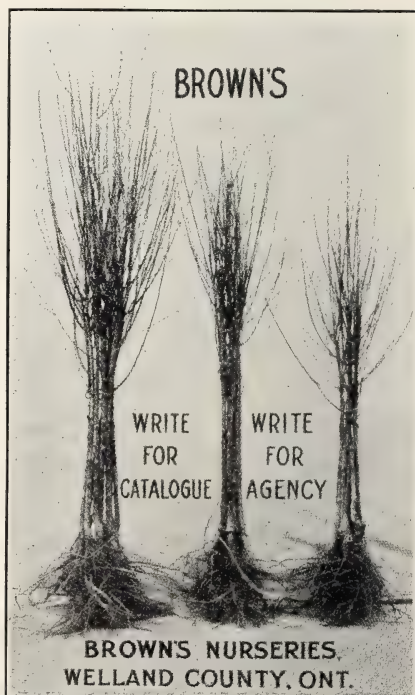
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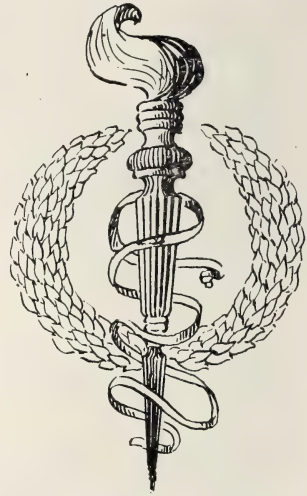
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International Louse Killer—A fine powder which destroys lice, ticks, fleas, etc.

International Louse Paint—For Roosts, nests and cracks around the hen house.

International Gape Remedy—Saves the chicks. Safe and sure.

International Worm Remedy—Quickly expels worms from hogs.

International Worm Powder—For horses, and colts. Absolutely safe.

International Gopher Poison—Sure death to gophers, rats, squirrels, etc.

International Compound Absorbent—Greatest known cure for curbs, spavins and similar troubles.

International Gall Heal—Soothes and cures while horses work or rest.

International Harness Soap—Makes old harness look like new. Easy to use.

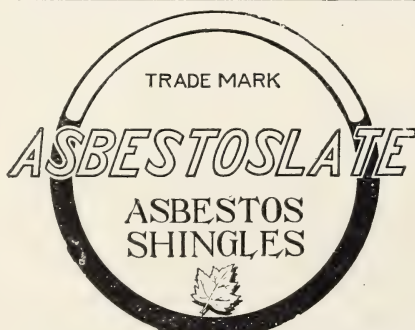
International Quick Liquid Blister—For use where a strong counter-irritant is needed.

Write for a free copy of our \$3,000.00 Stock Book.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA.

Protect Your Buildings As Well As Insure Them!

Prevention of fires is vastly better than the partial redress which is all the best Fire Insurance Policy can give you. This prevention is easily secured by using **Asbestoslate Cement Building Materials**



Make roofs that are handsome, **fireproof**, practically everlasting and moderate in price.

LINABESTOS BUILDING BOARD

Prevents inside fires from spreading. It is easily applied, and gives a permanent, attractive, yet inexpensive interior finish.

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Makes walls and roofs for Garages, Stables, Barns, Warehouses and Factories that are absolutely weather and fire-proof.

You build for all time when you build in Asbestocement.

Write for Booklet G. R., and state in which products you are particularly interested.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO., Limited,

Address E. T., Bank Bldg., 263 St. James St., Montreal

Factory at Lachine, P. Q. (near Montreal).

Ontario Veterinary College

TORONTO, CANADA,

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

College Re-opens
WEDNESDAY, 1st OCT., 1913.

N.B.—A short course on the Surgical and Medical Treatment of Wild Animals in confinement will be given as a new subject this year.

Callendar sent on application.

E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc.,
Principal.

You Can't Cut Out
A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN,
but



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. **Does not blister** or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. **Book 4 K free.** ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Goitres, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 177 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

Manilla, Ont., Feb. 22nd, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I have just used one bottle of your ABSORBINE. I had a three-year-old, registered mare that brought on a very bad Bog Spavin, so I started with a remedy of my own and it was no good. I saw ABSORBINE advertised and got a bottle of it, and in two weeks it took it out clean, and I can sell her for \$300.00 to-day.

Respectfully yours,

WM. WHETTON.



River Series Pens are fully guaranteed and are made of the best "Jessop" Steel, in twenty-two different styles.

Price \$1.25 per gross; 10 per cent. discount in six-gross lots.

For sale by Students' Co-Operative Supply Department.

THE BENSON-JOHNSTON COMPANY, Limited,

18 McNab Street South, - Sole Canadian Agents - HAMILTON



Ask a Hundred Creamery Men

what salt they use. Ninety-nine out of the hundred will tell you "WINDSOR DAIRY SALT". They have tried it out, under every possible condition, and they know that

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

gives the **best results, every time.**

It dissolves evenly, works in quickly, and blends perfectly with the butter, giving a delicious, appetizing flavor.

The prize butter-makers of Canada—without exception—use Windsor Dairy Salt.

68D

LOCALS



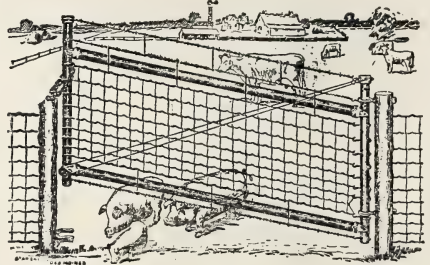
Conductor on O. A. C. car—"You must take those suit cases out of the aisle, sir, and put them in the vestibule."

Laidlaw (savagely)—"Them are not suit cases, sir; them are my feet."

THE FARM GATE QUESTION

Isn't the kind of Gate all good farmers want as follows:—

A Gate (1) that won't sag, break, bend, burn, blow down or rot; (2) that can be raised (as shown) to let small stock through; (3) that will raise to lift over snow in winter; (4) that will positively keep back breachy cattle; (5) that will last a lifetime; (6) that is guaranteed.



CLAY STEEL FARM GATES

Meet all the requirements mentioned above. This is why the leading Stockmen, with scarcely an exception, have "Clay" Gates on their farms. This is why farmers who once try them, keep them, being delighted with them. The O. A. C. has them. So have the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and the Macdonald College Farm. 30,000 Clay Gates were sold in 1912. They cost a little more than other Gates; they are worth much more.

Any student of the O. A. C. who has not investigated the "Clay" Gate, is invited to send to us for illustrated circular descriptive of the "CLAY" Gate.

THE CANADIAN GATE CO.,
Limited,

74 Morris Street, GUELPH, ONT.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

Winter Fair

GUELPH, DECEMBER 9TH TO 12TH, 1913

Large classifications for Horses, Beef and
Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seeds, Poultry,
Live Stock Judging Competition.

The attention of O. A. C. students is especially directed to the CARCASS COMPETITION. All animals entered in this competition must be shown alive. See how "your" placing on foot compares with the placing of the "Judges" when dressed.

For Prize List or Programme of Lectures, apply to the Secretary.

WM. NEIL, President,
London, Ont.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TEACHERS' MANUALS

The Department is publishing Manuals for Teachers dealing with methodology and containing supplementary material for their use in class. These Manuals are distributed free amongst the school libraries, and teachers may obtain copies at the prices indicated:

For Continuation and High Schools, and Collegiate Institutes:—

A Manual of Suggestions for Teachers of
Science, 50 cents.

A Manual of English Composition, 15
cents.

For Public and Separate Schools:—

Primary Reading, 10 cents.

Ontario Readers, Books II, III, IV, 25
cents.

Arithmetic, 15 cents.

Grammar, 15 cents.

History, 10 cents.

Literature, 25 cents.

Composition, 15 cents.

Manual Training, 25 cents.

Geography, 15 cents.

Teaching English to French-speaking
pupils, 15 cents.

At a later date the following will be pub-
lished:—

Art.

Spelling.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL BOARDS.

The teacher himself may use any book, pamphlet, or magazine he wishes in preparing the lesson for his class; but he has no authority to use as textbooks in his class-teaching any other publications than those whose use is authorized in this circular or which are listed in the catalogue of the school library with the approval of the Inspector. Nor can Notes on History, Geography, etc., School Helps, School and Home, or similar publications be used by his pupils in their work at school; and neither the teacher nor the board has any authority to require or induce pupils to buy any of such prohibited books, pamphlets, magazines, Notes, School Helps, School and Home, or other similar publications.

Department of Education, June, 1913.

Canadian Explosives, Ltd.



Before the Blast.



The Blast.



After the Blast.

Mr. Farmer:—

Can you answer these questions?

Do you intend to get rid of those unprofitable stumps? How are you going to do it?

Will you use a machine, which is the hardest kind of work, often injuring your horses, and requiring a great deal of work to get rid of the stump afterwards?

Or will you burn out the stumps—which procedure destroys the fertile elements of the soil all around the fire?

Or will you try the modern method which does the work at one-third the cost of pulling and chopping them up—a method that will remove fifty stumps in the time it would take to pull and chop up one or two—perfectly safe and sure method?

Do you want to know all about this labor and time-saving method?

Then write for our free booklet, which is full of valuable information.

Send to-day before it slips your memory.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES
Limited,



Montreal, Que.
Victoria, B. C.



Write To-Day For YOUR Five Roses Cook Book

Twenty-five hundred of the finest cooks in Canada have collaborated to produce this book of recipes. It contains over 140 pages of economical ways of making good things to eat with FIVE ROSES flour, and those who know say the book is as good as the flour. Do you want over eight hundred tested, economical recipes for all kinds of bread, buns, pies, cakes and pastry? Send for the FIVE ROSES cook book, the most economical and practical cookery book ever published by a milling company. All those who have seen it were not happy till their copy came to hand.

Cut out the coupon below and forward it to us with 10c in stamps or silver to cover postage. This is the only way you can obtain a copy. Write to-day. The edition is limited and requests will be attended to in order of their coming in. Don't delay, address your envelope

**PUBLICITY DIRECTOR,
Lake of The Woods Milling Co., Limited,
MONTREAL.**

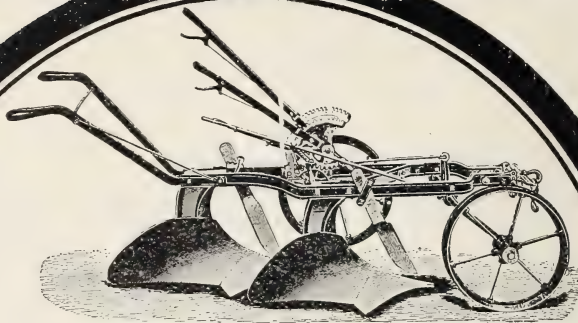
COUPON

Being a satisfied user of FIVE ROSES Flour, I now enclose 10c. for which kindly send to address below, copy of your Five Roses Cook Book.

Name

Address

.....



The Crown

This is a light-draft, heavy-service plow for use on those farms running to clay. Wheels have dust-proof roller bearings. Lever furrow straighteners are in easy reach. In this model, our idea was to give the maximum strength for

difficult service, without designing an unmanageable or heavy plow. This strength is mostly attained by clever frame design in steel.

See our Catalogue of the 'Crown' and other gang and sulky plows, —sent Free.

Cockshutt Gangs



The Maple Leaf

THIS Gang has an adjustable frame, and can handle loamy soil to 20 ins. wide by 8 ins. deep, or less. It meets the need of the man with 3 horses and a big farm to plow without help. The "Maple Leaf" handles a wide variation in soils,

may be fitted with a straightener, and gets plowing done in the quickest time your farm soils allow. The adjustable frame gives you full advantage of every favorable acre of loamy land—yet meets clay, hard-baked or sticky soil by a narrower furrow.

Write for our Plow Catalogue

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED

BRANTFORD, WINNIPEG

Sold in Eastern Canada by

115

THE FROST & WOOD CO. LTD.

Smiths Falls, Montreal,
St. John, N.B.

Fill Your Silo

**Quickly, Economically and
Satisfactorily.**

WHEN your Corn is right for cutting, the sooner you get it into the Silo the better. A delay of a few days may result in your Silo being filled with tough, woody material instead of the palatable and nutritious silage which adds so much to the winter ration of your cattle.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS "BLIZZARD" ENSILAGE CUTTER

is a Cutter of large capacity, intended for use on large farms and for those who make a business of cutting for others. It will fill a Silo quickly and satisfactorily and will be found thoroughly reliable under all conditions.

For individual use we have a smaller size on similar lines. With either Cutter the length of cut can be adjusted to suit individual preference; Feed Rolls can be instantly stopped or reversed and Gears are covered by shields, ensuring safety to the operator.

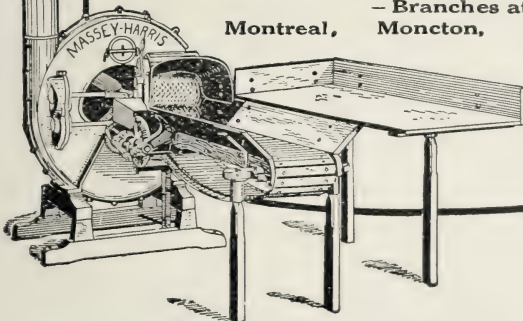
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Saskatoon,
Yorkton, Calgary,
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The Kodak Girl at Home

Every step in film development becomes simple, easy, understandable with a

Kodak Film Tank

No dark room, no tediously acquired skill—and better results than were possible by the old methods. It's an important link in the Kodak System of "Photography with the bother left out."

The Experience is in the Tank

Our little booklet "Tank Development," free at your dealers or by mail

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada

Lewis N. Clark

Port Hope, Ontario.

BREEDER OF BRED-TO-LAY
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
and S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

I offer for sale 700 Pure Bred, One-year-old, Bred-to-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns at the following prices:

Selected Birds—

Barred Rocks, \$1.50 each.

S. C. White Leghorns, \$1.35 each.

As They Come—

Barred Rocks, \$1.25 each.

S. C. White Leghorns, \$1.10 each.

These prices are F. O. B. at Port Hope. All shipments must be made before Oct. 15, and may be made immediately.

LOCALS



Fatty Carroll, at a farmers' club meeting in Durham lately said of the view some farmers have of farm life:

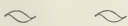
"There is about as much poetry in it as there is in Percy Sackville.

"Sackville, you know, was walking with a young lady some years ago in a wild Ontario wood.

"What is your favorite flower, Mr. Sackville?" asked the girl softly.

"Percy thought a moment, then cleared his throat and answered:

"Well, I believe I like the Five Roses best."

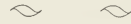


Pat (relating a trip on Lake Ontario)—"Yes, when he struck the

Rock he keeled over on one side, and his—"

Laidlaw—"But, my dear fellow, don't you know you should always call a ship 'she'?"

Pat—"Aw, shut up! This was a mail boat."



Plowing Time.

There are many occupations,

There are many lofty stations,

There are several high positions of renown,

But for me they've no attraction,

I don't like this high class action,

When I see my plow a turnin' stubble down.

Oh, of course there's lots of glory

And the same old gilt-edged story,

But I'd rather take mine anchored to the ground.

For I'm free as old October,

I'm my own boss, drunk or sober,

When I see my plow a turnin' stubble down.

Course you can't wear stand-up collars,

And yer pants ain't peg-top allers,

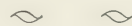
No, you're not the swellest dresser in the town,

But I guess you're more contented

Than the swellest dude invented

When you see yer plow a turnin' stubble down.

—Selected, in Canadian Countryman.



Caesar (in Economic Entomology lecture)—"Let hogs run in the field to pick them up. Plow them deeply in the fall."

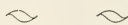
LOCALS



MUSIC

Beethoven's chromatic,
 Father Bach emphatic,
 Mascagni is erratic;
 Dreamy is Debussy,
 Wagner's rich and juicy;
 Wolf Ferrari's dainty,
 Grieg a bit complainty,
 While Puccini's painty;
 Donizetti singly,
 Or with Bellini, jingly;
 Massenet is prettyish,
 Schubert somewhat dittyish;
 Chopin's polonaisy,
 Vincent d'Indy's hazy,
 Johann Strauss is mazy;
 Meyerbeer and Verdi
 Rather hurdy-gurdy;
 Mendelssohn's old fashioned,
 Liszt fiery and impassioned;
 Melodies that you know
 Bubble out of Gounod,
 Berlioz and Bizet;
 Strauss (R.) strikes you dizzy.

—Maurice Morris, in the "Sun,"
 New York.



Rah! Rah!

The hen stood on the river's brink
 And gave her college cry
 Until a frog, in pained surprise,
 Politely asked her why?

She said, "Kind sir, you see that duck
 Out there upon the water?
 Well, that's a winning college crew,
 And I'm its Alma Mater."

Don't Miss This.

If a woman has one daughter, who goes away, the Mrs. misses the Miss and the Miss misses the Mrs. If it is two daughters and both are away the Mrs. misses the Misses and the Misses miss the Mrs. If she has three daughters and two are at one place and one at another the Mrs. misses the Misses and the Miss misses the Mrs. and the Misses. If she has four daughters and two are at one place while the other two are away from home, and separate, the Mrs. misses the Miss and the Misses and the Miss, the Miss and the Misses miss the Mrs., and the Miss misses the Miss and the Misses and the Mrs.—Ladies' Home Journal.

::: T H E :::

Royal City Shoe Store

Opposite Winter Fair Building
 52 Market Square. Phone 589

Dealer in

HIGH GRADE BOOTS, SHOES,
 RUBBERS, Etc.

Our display of Footwear is now at its best. Shoe Goodness at moderate prices, and Shoe Elegance and Luxury are both in evidence.

The High Knob Toe, Short Vamp, High Heels and Arches, the New Tips and Perforations, and other New Features are here for the College Students.

This is the store for the young people.

See our Window Display.

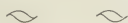
J. E. SCHMIDT, - PROPRIETOR

LOCALS



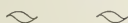
Miller—"I shouldn't marry unless the woman was my exact opposite."

She—"Impossible. So perfect a being does not exist."



What is the Faculty Coming to?

Galbraith (discussing glacial drifts)—"These boulders give us an idea. I had one downstairs, but did not bring it up."



"A wise man once said to his son,
Whenever you think of a pun,
Go out in the yard
And kick yourself hard,
And let me begin when you're done."
—Ex. Jno. Stark take notice.

BOYS!!

Get your Laundry done FREE
for 1 year by sending your work
to

Guelph Steam LAUNDRY



Ask for Coupons.



We have the only machine in
the city giving the most up-to-
date finish to collars. We also
sew on buttons on your shirts.



"When Earth's last picture is painted and the tubes are twisted and dried.
When the oldest colors have faded, and the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it—lie down for an aeon or two,
Till the Master of all Good Workmen shall put us to work anew!

"And those that were good shall be happy; they shall sit in a golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comets' hair;
They shall find real saints to draw from—Magdalene, Peter and Paul;
They shall work for an age at a sitting and never be tired at all!

"And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame,
But each, for the joy of the working, and each, in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it for the God of Things as They are!"



Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.

Students' Wants

Gymnasium Shoes, Football Boots, Slippers and Rubbers.

The most complete and largest stock of Fine Fall and Winter Foot-wear in the city.

Neill, The Shoe Man

M. J. RUDELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
Dentist

(On the Corner)

Over Guelph and Ontario Investment
and Savings Society Bank

PHONE 16

PROMPTNESS

A trial order will convince you of the class
of work we do

Ladies' and Gents' Clothes Pressed, Cleaned
and Repaired.

STEWART & WILSON

19-21 Quebec St., GUELPH.

Phone 456. Above R. J. Stewart, Tailor

CUT FLOWERS

Choice Cut Flowers always on hand. Roses,
Carnations, Valley, Violets and all
Flowers in season.

GILCHRIST'S

Phone 436. St. Georges Square.

R. H. McPHERSON

Barber

Get your hair cut at 145 Wyndham street,
An extra barber employed at the highest
wages for your sake.

Students' Special In

PHOTOS

\$1.50 Per Dozen
Students Only

THE BURGESS STUDIO

THE PEOPLE'S CIGAR STORE

Macdonald Block.

Newspapers, Magazines and Picture Post
Cards. Full stock of Pipes and
Tobaccos

HERB. BARBER & SON.

You could enjoy yourself for a nice meal
and a cup of real American Coffee.

Call at the

DOMINION CAFE

104 WYNDHAM STREET.

Phone No. 688.

Football Boots

Boys, see our Sporting Shoes before buying. We
have a special line of Football Boots at \$2.25.

Send us your repairing.

J. D. McARTHUR

"THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES."

16 Wyndham St.

D. M. FOSTER, L.D.S., D.D.S.,

Dentist,

Cor. Wyndham and MacDonnell Streets.

Telephone 14. Over Dominion Bank.

ERNEST A. HALES, 68 St. George's
Square

Sells the Best Meats
and Poultry

Phone 191 - - Open all Day

JOHN IRVING

"MY TAILOR"

Clothing Made to Order

Pressing, Cleaning and Repairing

49 Cork St. Phone 739L Guelph.

THE GUELPH OIL CLOTHING
COMPANY, Limited

Manufacturers Oiled Clothing, Tar-
paulins, Tents, Awnings, Stack and
Binder Covers.

James H. Smith

Upper Wyndham, Next the Apollo

Molasses Taffy, Walnut Cream, and Maple
Cream—Best in the City—Fresh every day.

LUNCHES SERVED.

MIDNIGHT SUPPERS

Bacon, Oysters, Fancy Biscuits,
Olives, Pickles, Chocolates, Etc.

J. A. McCrea & Son

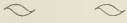
LOCALS



"My wife," growled Hopkins, "is the most forgetful woman."

"Indeed?" queried his friend, politely.

"Yes; she can never remember in the morning where I left my pipe the night before."



Norm told the shy maid of his love,
The color left her cheeks,
But on the shoulder of his coat
It showed for several weeks.

ERNST M. SHILDRICK,

Teacher of Singing,

Conductor O. A. C. Philharmonic Choral Society.

Vocal Studio, Opera House Block,
Studio Phone 625K. House Phone 625L.

Fall Woollens

If you appreciate fine Fabrics, good Tailoring, and clean-cut, distinctive Style, it's to your decided advantage to see the largest and prettiest line of Fall Suitings and Overcoatings in Guelph. Our low prices

\$18 to \$30

For Suits and Overcoats Made-to-measure likewise make it to your decided advantage to come even if economy is your main aim.

Lyons Tailoring Company

Tailors to Men Who "Know."

47 WYNDHAM STREET

STUDENTS

We can supply you with the BEST

MILK, CREAM,

**DEVONSHIRE CREAM, CREAM CHEESE,
BUTTER and ICE CREAM**

BARRETTS DAIRY COMPANY, Limited,

Phone 799

F. L. BARRETT,
President.

P. A. B. CHERRY, B.S.A.,
Secretary-Treasurer

"Costly thy raiment as thy purse can buy,"
and see to it that it is bought at

Thornton & Douglas'

The Students' Outfitters.

T. & D. Suits, \$10.00 to \$30.00
T. & D. Over-Coats \$8.50 to \$35.00

Special attention to **Made-to-Measure**
orders. **Furnishings** always crisp and com-
plete.

THORNTON & DOUGLAS,
Lower Wyndham St.

J. McLEOD, - - Local Manager

H. H. WOODEN

O. A. C. Barber Shop. Three Barbers.
No Waiting.

St. George's Sq. Cars Stop at Door.

Finest Pipes, Cigarettes and Tobacco.

Students are invited to make my store
their meeting place when down town.

JIMMY COCKMAN, Tobacconist,
Successor to Sheridan & O'Connor,
45 Wyndham Street.

KING EDWARD BARBER SHOP

Newly Remodelled

Strictly Sanitary and Up-to-date.

JAS. SMITH, - New Proprietor.

THE OLD TOBACCO SHOP

Quebec St., Opposite Bank of Montreal.

We sell the O. A. C. Celebrated English
Smoking Mixture; also carry the best stock
of English and imported tobaccos and
cigarettes in the city. Phone 312.

B.B.B., G.B.D., and Loewes Pipes
E. H. JOHNS, PROPRIETOR,

LEE WING HAND LAUNDRY.

The Best Work in Guelph. College Boys
tell your friends to give me their work.

Calls on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WONG'S O.K. LAUNDRY

The Students' Laundry, Opposite Winter
Fair Building.

College calls made on Monday, Wednesday
and Friday.

BEST WORK IN CITY

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.

Look! Look!!

Suits Pressed	-	-	-	-	50c
Suits Cleaned and Pressed	-	-	-	-	75c
Pants Pressed	-	-	-	-	15c
Velvet Collars	-	-	-	75c to	\$1.25
Dry Cleaning	-	-	-	-	\$1.25

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Work Done by Practical Tailors.

C. E. HEWER,

49 QUEBEC ST. - PHONE 808

We are agents for the House of Hobberlin.

The Yellow Front MEN'S CLOTHING

We make a specialty of young men's
clothing, furnishings and hats at the right
price.

THE YELLOW FRONT.

GARNET K. CUMMING

SNOWDRIFT, PEOPLES' MAPLE LEAF

Three Well-known Brands of Flour
Ask for them and be sure you get them.

...The... James Goldie Co. LIMITED

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Telephone 99

Phone 719

44 Cork St.

Jas. K. Readwin

Pants Pressed	-	-	15c
Pants Cleaned and Pressed	-	-	25c
Suits Pressed	-	-	50c
Suits Cleaned and Pressed	-	-	75c
Suits Dry-Cleaned	-	-	\$1.25
Velvet Collars	-	-	75c to \$1.50

Monthly contract, special rate. Goods
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Fine Job Printing

We execute the finest grades of printing, plain or in colors, promptly. Put us to the test.

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AT LOWEST PRICES

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Magnifying Glasses, all qualities

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Walker's Electric Boiler Compound

It removes the scale or incrustation from boiler without injury to the irons, packings or connections, and prevents foaming.

The only reliable boiler compound on the market today. We also handle cylinder, engine and machine oils. Tri-sodium phosphate, engine supplies, etc. Specialty departments, Crystal Separator Oil, Waxine Floor Oil. Correspondence invited.

The Electric Boiler Compound Co., Limited
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R. S. CULL & Co.

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*Clothiers and
Furnishers*

35 Wyndham Street

GUELPH

- -

ONTARIO

Guelph & Ontario Invest- ment & Savings Society

(Incorporated A.D., 1876)

Authorized Capital,	-	\$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital,	-	900,000
Paid-up Capital,	-	524,000
Reserve Fund,	- -	436,000
Total Assets,	-	\$3,156,265.08

Debentures Issued in sums of \$100. and upwards, for five years, at five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly; and for one year at four per cent.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest paid or compounded half-yearly at highest current rate.

By Special Order-in-Council (Ontario Government), Executors, Trustees, etc., are authorized to invest Trust Funds in the Society's Debentures, and to deposit Trust Funds in the Society's Savings Department.

Office:—Society's Building, Corner Wyndham and Cork Streets, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

J. E. McELDERRY,
Managing Director.

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Guelph's Ladies' Store

Women's and Children's
Garments

Dress Goods and Silks

Exclusive Millinery

Perrin's Kid Gloves

Northway Coats and Suits

Crompton's C-C a la Grace and
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THE WHITE HOUSE

G. B. RYAN & CO.

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Correct Clothes For Men

Ready-to-Wear and Special Order.

Smartly tailored by the best
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in Canada.

A complete stock of Neckwear, Shirts,
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Our Advertisement, Our Aim and Our
Accomplishment—A Square Deal.

Our New Line Of Society Brand Clothes

For Fall has now arrived and is
quite ready for inspection.

They are the Perfection of
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your next suit.

Our new general line of wear-
ing apparel for gentlemen has
also come; Shirts, Ties, Socks,
etc., all in latest styles.

Visit This Quality Store.

D. E. MACDONALD & BROS.,
Guelph.

O. A. C. STUDENTS

Will be well served with thoroughly
reliable merchandise at

R. E. NELSON'S STORE

Everything in Men's Wear, Hats,
and Caps, Underwear, Ties, Shirts,
Rain Coats, Sweater Coats—Every-
thing the Newest.

We specialize in Fine Ordered
Clothing. Large selection of Suitings,
Trouserings and Over-Coatings—
Made to Measure in the very latest
down-to-date styles. All goods mark-
ed in plain figures—and one price
only.

R. E. NELSON

93 Wyndham St.

N.B.—Agent for the Semi-Ready,
Made-to-Measure Clothing.

"Once upon a time a man who was too economical to take a college paper sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a \$4 stand of bees and in ten minutes looked like a watery summer squash.

"His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and failing to see a barb wire fence, ran into it, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy and ruining a \$4 pair of pants.

"The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence, got into the cornfield and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket, his wife ran, upsetting a four-gallon churn full of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In her hurry she dropped a \$7 set of teeth."

(A warning to those who have not yet subscribed for their College paper.

To The Students:

Benson Bros. welcome you back to your Fall and Winter studies. We will try and make your stay as pleasant and happy as possible by supplying you with the purest Fruits, Biscuits and Confectionery. We appreciate your calls.

Benson Bros.

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DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

We guarantee the finest results from films entrusted to us for development and printing.

ALEX. STEWART'S DRUG STORE,
"In Front of Post Office."

Diamond and Shield

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Leather Fobs

Twenty-five Cents Each

SAVAGE & CO.

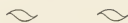
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"Yes," said the storekeeper, "I want a good bright boy to be partly indoors and partly outdoors."

"That's all right," said the applicant, "but what becomes of me when the door slams shut?"—Literary Digest.



The world is old, yet likes to laugh,
New jokes are hard to find;
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Tickle every mind.

So if you meet some ancient joke,
Bedecked in modern guise,
Don't frown and call the thing a fake,
Just laugh—don't be too wise.

THE BASIS UPON WHICH

We ask your patronage is years of experience in correcting eye troubles. Scientific instruments for testing the eyes, and our own Lens Grinding Plant for grinding just the Lenses your eyes need.

You get RELIABLE GLASSES if we make them.

A. D. SAVAGE,

Guelph's Only Exclusive Optician,
"Right at the Post Office."

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We carry the best selection of Cut Flowers in the city. When you want something choice call on us or phone 866. Prompt delivery and careful attention to all orders.

McPHEE, Florist

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Guelph's Big
Bright
Hardware Store
Has What
YOU Want



FOOTBALLS TOBOGGANS
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HOCKEY GOODS
BOB SLEIGHS AND
SUMMER GOODS
IN SEASON

DAILY DELIVERY TO
COLLEGE

Hardware

∴

Sporting Goods

The BOND HARDWARE CO. LTD.

...The... Royal Bank of Canada

With which is amalgamated THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Authorized Capital	-	-	\$25,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	-	-	11,560,000.00
Reserve Funds	-	-	13,000,000.00
Total Assets	-	-	180,000,000.00

Branches throughout all the Canadian Provinces, the West Indies and Cuba, also at London, England, and New York.

Travellers' Letters of Credit and Money Orders or Drafts issued payable in any part of the world. Remittance Drafts cashed at ruling rates. Savings Bank Accounts carried for Students and Staff (interest allowed).

R. L. TORRANCE, Manager, - - - GUELPH

The Dominion Bank

GUELPH

CAPITAL PAID UP	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,900,000.00
RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	-	-	5,900,000.00

A General Banking Business Transacted

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the world

Savings Bank Department

Special attention paid to Savings Accounts. Interest allowed on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards.

Every convenience will be afforded students for the transacting of their banking business.



Go to **Petrie's** For
Drugs, Kodaks and
Confectionery
2 STORES

Our Kodak Department is at your service. We develop and print, also carry a full line of supplies for Kodaks and Cameras.

Our Confectionery Department—for fresh candies, ice cream and lunches.

A Box of Chocolates may have been fresh when first packed, but how can you tell by looking at a sealed box? Petrie's chocolates are made in Guelph—fresh every day—shown to you in an open box and are sold only at Petrie's two stores. ***Cor. Wyndham and McDonald Sts.***

To the O.A.C. Old Boys

When leaving college also leave your subscription for THE GUELPH WEEKLY MERCURY—only \$1.00 a year in advance.

The Mercury will keep you in touch with the friends and institutions you have left behind. This medium is noted for its agricultural news and the large volume of valuable farm advertising carried.

SWORN WEEKLY MERCURY CIRCULATION, 5,700

Come to The Mercury's Job Printing Department for Your Job Work. Visiting Cards a Specialty.

The Evening Mercury has a sworn circulation of 2,700.

J. I. McINTOSH, Publisher and Proprietor.

Kandy Kitchen

*The Rendezvous for College Students
on Opening Day*

Get cool if you are warm and
warm if you are cool. Choice
confections made on the
premises.

The Kandy Kitchen

Lower Windham Street

HIGH GRADE MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

O. A. C.

HIGH GRADE FURS,
Men's and Women's

FALL

1913-14

WINTER

Clothes That Distinguish

The wearer above the common must be made for the individual. They must not be made to fit some ideal physique, of which not one man in a million could be a model. Have us make you a suit that will embody all the latest ideas as to style and smartness and will fit you just as you are built. Don't worry about the price. That will be right, too.

Keleher & Hendley

Fine English Neckwear.

Model Merchant Tailors

Hawes Hats—The Latest Style.

Ladies' Golf Sweater Coats.

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THE Kennedy STUDIO

Is equipped to produce the best
in Groups or Individual Por-
traits.



A Students' Special in Photos
at \$1.50 a Dozen.

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Phone 498

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Shaving Lotion

25c and 50c

Delightful to use. Allays all irri-
tation caused by shaving. Also a
full line of needs for gentlemen
who shave — Razors, Strops,
Brushes, Mugs, Soap, Etc.

QUALITY IS ECONOMY

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The Rexall Store

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Young Men Stay in Canada

Advise Your Friends to Come to
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Nowhere in the world are to be found so many and such
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FRUIT-GROWING, DAIRYING—WHAT YOU WILL!

The cry now-a-days is "BACK TO THE LAND," and
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The day of CANADA'S PROSPERITY is the day of

Your Opportunity

Do not neglect it. Think this over.
You can never do as well anywhere else.

Tell your friends to apply for further information
To

W. D. SCOTT, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa.

Or to

**J. OBED SMITH, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S. W.,
England.**

A straight from the shoulder message to separator buyers

Beware of separator salesmen who claim that their machine is "just like the De Laval" or "as good as the De Laval."

Such claims are all absolutely false.

Such imitators juggle with words.

Instead of putting into their machine the experience and the workmanship and the material necessary to make a cream separator anything like as good

as the De Laval, they find it cheaper and easier to "claim everything" and make a bugbear of "price" to keep the buyer from discovering the mechanical shortcomings of their machines.

They go on Barnum's theory that the people like to be fooled and they don't care how they get your money just so long as they get it.

It is unfortunate that the separator business should be burdened with such unfair business methods but since it is it behooves every prospective separator buyer to use care and good judgment in the selection he makes.

Look well to the demonstrated ability of the concern that makes the machine to build a good separator. Avoid buying a machine whose makers have had little separator experience, or who are constantly changing from one makeshift type to another.

Talk with separator users who have learned by experience.

The more you investigate the more you will find that there is one and only one

separator that stands in a class all by itself. It was the pioneer cream separator in 1878 and it has been first ever since.

You will find that more machines of this make are being sold than all other makes combined.

You will find that 98 per cent. of the world's creameries use it exclusively.

You will find that every user of this machine is a booster.

You will find that its makers are so confident of its superiority that you may have a free trial of it alongside any other machine and judge for yourself as to which machine will serve you best.

This machine has over 1,500,000 satisfied users.

It will serve you best, save you most and last the longest.

If you want to be sure of making a good bargain buy a



De Laval Cream Separator

THE DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Limited,
MONTREAL, PETERBORO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.